

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT,  
GRATIS.

## THE NEW MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

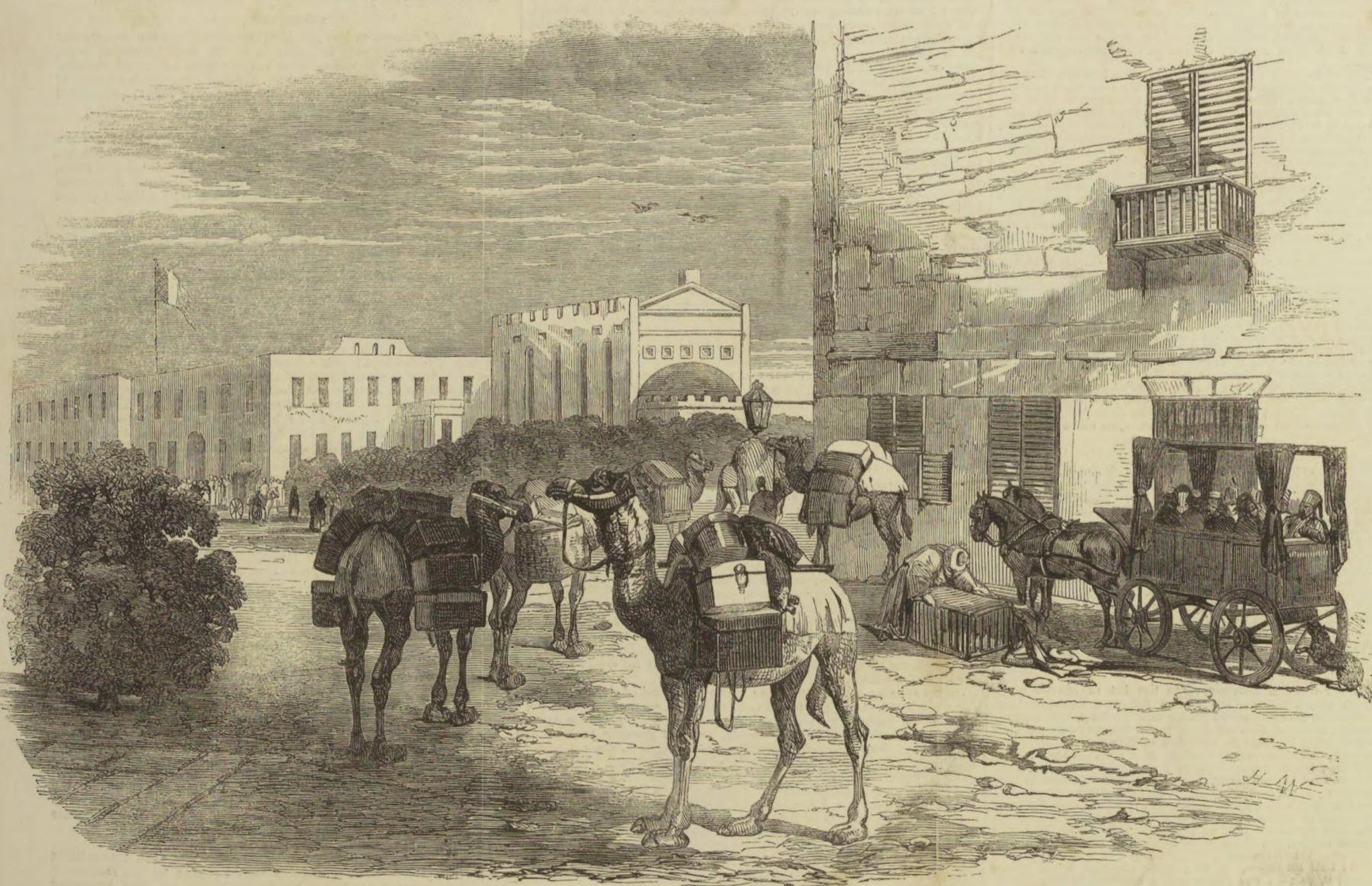
The Aberdeen Ministry, previously strong, by the union of the ablest men of all the political parties in the State—with the exception of the ex-Protectionist party, or forlorn hope led by Mr. Disraeli, and the ultra-Peace party, a hope equally forlorn, led by Mr. Cobden—has received, during the week, a new accession of strength in the person of the Earl of Clarendon. It might have been desirable that Lord John Russell should have continued to occupy the important post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. During the short period in which his Lordship, with a rare abnegation of self, and a patriotic disregard of personal convenience, when the interests of the public were concerned, held the seals of the Foreign Office, the affairs of that department were administered with equal energy and discretion. The honour of the nation was in safe custody. Where tact was necessary, tact was displayed. Where vigour was called for, vigour was exercised; and where the public feeling required an able, an earnest, and an authoritative expression towards a foreign State, great or small, Lord John Russell found the opportunity of making himself the fitting representative of the sentiment of the nation. His eloquent and noble letter of instruction to Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, in the affair of the Madiai, was alone sufficient to endear him to his countrymen, and to mark with honour his short career as Foreign Secretary. It appears, however, that his Lordship's health is not equal to the double task of leading the House of Commons and of administering the Foreign Department. He has, therefore, in pursuance of an agreement or understanding with his colleagues when the Ministry was formed, resigned the seals of the Foreign Office to the Earl of Clarendon; and retained, without any specific department of Ministerial duty, the

high and onerous post of Leader of the Commons. In this last capacity his Lordship stands unrivalled. No living statesman so thoroughly understands the rules, the courtesies, the wants, and the temper of that assembly. Like the late lamented Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell lives and moves in a Parliamentary atmosphere. Among the Commons of England he is in his appropriate sphere. As leader, either of the Ministerial or of the Opposition side, his peculiar genius has the fittest field for its display. Under his guidance the parliamentary forces of the Liberals and moderate Conservative members muster in a formidable phalanx. If at times they prove recalcitrant on a minor question, they always yield ready obedience to his superior judgment on a great one, and look up to him with a confidence unimpaired by the remembrance of the excessive nepotism—a fault with which his friends as well as his foes have sometimes charged him. Exceptions will, doubtless, be taken by some of the political opponents of the Ministry, to the position which his Lordship will for the future hold in connection with it, but as that position, though unusual, is strictly constitutional, and as the age as well as the long public services of his Lordship entitle him to the respect and deference of all parties in the state, there is every reason to believe that the arrangement which has been made will be as popular within the walls of Parliament as it has already proved itself to be throughout the country.

The new Foreign Secretary is widely known as an accomplished and able statesman. As representative of Great Britain at the Court of Spain at a period when the British Ambassador at Madrid had the most arduous and delicate duties to perform; and when the peace of Europe depended in no slight degree upon their proper fulfilment, the Earl of Clarendon established a high reputation. As representative of Royalty in Ireland at a time when

revolution stalked over Europe, and when rebellion threatened the dismemberment of the British Empire, his Lordship not only confirmed but increased the reputation he had formerly acquired, and marked himself out as a statesman destined, in other and even more important capacities, to render services to his country. His presence in the Ministry will not only lend it grace, but will give it strength at home and abroad.

At no period during the present century has it been more necessary than at present, that our foreign relations should be conducted with judgment, firmness, and dignity. The present state of Europe has been truly described as volcanic. The armies of the great Powers march and countermarch upon a thin crust of revolutionary lava. The whole condition of France, Germany, and Italy is anomalous and unnatural. The most monstrous armaments known since the days when the first Napoleon kept the world in continual alarm, are maintained by nations that claim to be at the head of Continental civilization. Brute force is everywhere in the ascendant. The trading and industrious classes, alarmed by the excesses of a frenzied, ignorant, and misgoverned democracy, look with complacency upon the physical coercion which, while it deprives them of the freedom they once prized, yet prevents the recurrence of such terrible anarchy as signalled the year 1848. But this state of things cannot last. It is too costly, too hazardous, and too subversive. The peace of the world is in no man's hands. Louis Napoleon might be as peacefully disposed as he alleged himself to be at Bordeaux, or as Mr. Cobden fondly imagines him to be towards all Europe, and towards this country in particular, and yet a war might burst forth to-morrow, utterly irrespective of him and of his inclinations. The state of Italy, of Hungary, and of Germany is critical in the extreme. The train is laid, and an explosion



ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS AT ALEXANDRIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

may burst, not only by the hand of a wilful incendiary such as France might prove, but by one of a thousand nameless and unforeseen accidents beyond the control of statesmanship. In such circumstances it behoves Great Britain to be watchful and prepared, that she may exert her immense moral influence in the preservation of peace, should it be endangered—or that she may act as the umpire and the mediator, should strife unfortunately arise.

The character and previous career of the new Foreign Secretary are such as to inspire confidence that he will be found equal to all emergencies. And should his own experience fail to guide him in any conjuncture of unusual importance, he may claim the assistance of the most competent of living statesmen who have held the same high office. The country remembers that the Ministry boasts in its ranks no less than four ex-Foreign Secretaries. The Earl of Aberdeen was, as few will need to be reminded, the Foreign Secretary of the Peel Administration, and conducted the affairs of that department with a dignified discretion that won the respect of every foreign state. Lord Palmerston, whose name in every part of Europe is synonymous with British vigour, enterprise, and (to use his own expression) "pluck," also brings his immense experience and popular renown to the support of the foreign policy of his colleague. Lord John Russell—by no means the least efficient of the three—also represents to foreign nations as well as to his own, the intelligence and spirit that may be brought to bear upon this department; while Lord Granville, the successor of Lord Palmerston in the Foreign-office, during the last few months of the existence of the Russell Administration, won, in that brief period, the respect of every state with which his duties brought him into correspondence. Thus the Ministry is particularly strong in a department where strength is particularly necessary. And this strength, we firmly believe, will conduce in no slight degree to the honour of Great Britain and the security of Europe.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL AT ALEXANDRIA.

The arrival of the Overland Mail is a period of great excitement in the thriving port of Alexandria. As soon as the steamer drops anchor, she is surrounded by boats, some bringing off friends, and others sanitary officers, while many 24 or 30-oared boats, full of sailors of the Pasha's fleet, all dressed in white, are continually passing and repassing, with all the animation of a regatta. The Pasha's fleet—"huge black hulls of moulting men of war, from the stems of which trail the dirty red flag"—occupy the harbour, which usually contains, besides the Egyptian men of war and steamers, a very large number of European merchantmen, and a French and Austrian gun-brig.

The landing-quay at Alexandria is said to be like the dockyard-quay, Portsmouth, with a few score of brown faces scattered among the population. When the passengers are landed they find flies and cabs plying for hire, and a yelling chorus of boys, with donkeys, who scream out, in excellent English, "Ride, sir—donkey, sir—I say, sir!" The donkeys of Egypt are a different race from those of England; for, as soon as the passenger is mounted, they dart off at the rate of six or seven miles an hour. The Egyptian donkey is always pulling away at his bit, and is anxious to be off as fast as possible. Instead of a saddle, his equipment is a cushion of carpets, strapped over his sleek and well-kept hide, and affording a comfortable seat.

In five or six minutes the traveller arrives at the Frank quarters, and the handsome broad street where the principal hotels and merchants' houses are to be found. The Consuls have their houses here, and hoist their flags. The house of the French Consul is a large building of considerable pretensions, on the east side of the grand square, as is shown in the Engraving. Here, also, is the unfinished English church, also shown in our Sketch, which is advancing towards completion. Some £2000 are still wanting to pay off the amount advanced by the trustees, and to finish details; a sum which, considering the wealth and respectability of the English travellers who pass through Alexandria, it may be confidently expected will soon be raised. Since the church was commenced a large Roman Catholic church has been completed; and within the last few months a very fine Greek church has been well advanced towards completion. The site of the English church was granted by Mehemet Ali; it is by far the best in Alexandria.

Our letters from Alexandria state that the town is daily assuming a more European aspect. Steamers and sailing-vessels from many nations are to be seen in the spacious harbour; wharves and stores are being built to meet the increasing requirements of trade; and substantial houses and European-looking streets now swell the dimensions of what was, not many years ago, an insignificant seaport town. Street lamps and well-constructed *trottoirs*, as well as shoelocks in uniform, show the spread of European civilization. Four large hotels, post-horses and carriages constantly in requisition, besides an increased number of Egyptian donkeys, indicate a great increase in the visitors to Alexandria. A public clock recently erected in the grand square also demands notice.

The completion of the chain of steam communication between England and Australia, by way of India and the Overland route, promises a new era of prosperity to Alexandria. The aggregate number of boxes and bags which arrived on the 4th December last, was 254, 29 of which were from Australia. There can be no doubt, however, that the correspondence between Australia and England, sent through Alexandria, will be very considerably increased when the arrangements have been matured, and delays through the non-arrival of steamers have been guarded against.

The cordial reception given to the commanders and officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers in the several Australian ports and Singapore, indicates the importance attached to the new means of steam communication between Australia and England, by the inhabitants of our Australian and a portion of our Eastern possessions. New Zealand also contributes letters and journals to the Australian letter-bags.

The accompanying Sketch shows the arrival of the camels with the Indian mail and Australian letter-bags at the Post-office; an omnibus with Indian passengers is seen at the Post-office door. The British Church and French Consulate are also shown, as we have stated, on the east side of the Grand Square. The boxes seen upon the camels' backs contain the Indian mail. Boxes are used because of the convenience and safety with which they can be transported on the backs of camels across the Desert of Suez. Letter-bags could not be so conveniently packed on camels' backs as boxes, and they would be liable, besides, to be cut open, and their contents extracted by the Copt and Arab camel guides across the Desert. The wood of the boxes is about three-quarters of an inch in thickness; each box is about two feet long, and a foot and a half in height and breadth. The covers of them are securely nailed down, and sealed in such a manner that they cannot be broken open without the seal being destroyed.

**GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.**—The *Three Bells*, from Melbourne, arrived in the Downs on Wednesday afternoon; she left October 28th, and brings 77,892 oz. of gold, valued at £311,200. The *Chowringhee*, *Roxburgh Castle*, and *Alerf*, each with a similar sum, are daily expected, having left about the same time as the *Three Bells*.

**TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.**—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have chartered a vessel for the conveyance of 300 male convicts to Fremantle, Western Australia. All the transports to be conveyed by this ship have undergone a probationary imprisonment in the country, and received instruction in trades and pursuits required in the colony. The convict guard is to consist of seventy-five of the enrolled out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. They will be accompanied by their wives and children, and will remain in Western Australia as military colonists, receiving from Government, in addition to their pension, a grant of land, and a further sum of 2s. per diem when called on to perform military duty.

**GENERAL POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**—On the 1st of March next the postage upon letters between the United Kingdom and Mauritius may either be paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid. This arrangement, however, does not apply to the internal colonial rate of postage, which will invariably be collected in Mauritius. All letters and newspapers for Mauritius are forwarded, as a rule, via the Cape of Good Hope, by the packets leaving Plymouth on the 15th of each month, except such as are specially addressed to be sent by the Overland Indian Mail, via Marseilles, or via Southampton. The following rates of postage are chargeable in this country on those letters for Mauritius, the postage of which is paid in advance:—Via the Cape of Good Hope or via Southampton: Not exceeding half an ounce, 1s.; one ounce, 2s.; two ounces, 4s.; three ounces, 6s.; and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters. Via Marseilles: Weighing under a quarter of an ounce, 1s. 10d.; half an ounce, 2s. 3d.; three-quarters of an ounce, 4s. 1d.; one ounce, 4s. 6d.; one ounce and a quarter, 7s. 9d. Newspapers addressed to Mauritius are free of charge when sent by packet, via the Cape, or via Southampton, but are chargeable with a postage of 3d. each when sent via Marseilles.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

M. de la Cour, Minister of France at Vienna, is appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, and M. de Bourqueney is appointed Minister at Vienna.

M. Auguste Heurtier, appointed on a commercial mission in China and the Eastern provinces, is to sail immediately for Macao.

M. Pages Dupont, editor of the *Union*, M. Tanski, and Messrs. Lowenfeld, Hartmann, and Etienne, correspondents of the German press, have been presented with a simple caution.

Imperial decrees have been issued increasing the pay of the non-commissioned officers of the army and navy by 10 centimes a day. This will entail an additional annual expense on the nation of 1,095,000f. There are 30,000 non-commissioned officers in the army and navy, whose pay will be each increased by 36f. 50c. per annum.

The Emperor has received from the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland a reply to the letter notifying his marriage. A similar letter has been presented from the King of the Belgians.

The Emperor is a great patron of the turf, and he has agents at present in England buying up all the available blood stock that is offered for sale. Within the last few days a bill opening a supplementary credit of 300,000f. for the national breeding-studs has been distributed to the Legislative Body.

The debate and explanations in the House of Commons on Friday have produced the best possible effect in Paris. The Bourse opened firm on Saturday, and the Three per Cents rose to 81f. The report of the attempt on the life of the Emperor of Austria produced some uneasiness, and the Three per Cents fell to 80f. 50c. On Wednesday the Three per Cents opened at 80f. 35c., and closed at 80f. 40c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 105f. 95c.

##### SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has exercised her prerogative to strengthen the Roncali Ministry by nominating forty-three new senators. The *Espana*, *Clamor*, *Publico*, and *Diario Espanol*, were seized on the 13th. The *Nacion* and *Las Novedades* had experienced the same fate the day before.

##### ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Great consternation was caused in Vienna on Friday week by the knowledge that an attempt had been made upon the life of the young Emperor. The attack on the Emperor took place between twelve and one o'clock. His Majesty, who had been walking on the bastion, had halted for a moment near the Karinthian gate to observe the exercises of some soldiers who were below. The assassin approached the Emperor from behind with a table knife, and rushing at him, dealt him a blow between the head and shoulders. Thanks to the hulan uniform which the Emperor wore and to his manteau, the wound was not at all serious. The man, who was arrested on the spot, is named Libeny. He is twenty-two years of age, and is a native of Stuhlwersenberg, in Hungary. He says that he was formerly the hussar servant of Count Nicolas Esterhazy. He has been in Vienna one-and-twenty months, working as a tailor. At the examination which took place he stated that he had no accomplices; that he formed the design of striking a blow at the Emperor as long as 1850, "in order to let people see what a Hungarian could do for his country, oppressed by gendarmes and police. For these eight days I have walked up and down the bastions to catch the Emperor. However, I did not wish to kill, but only to wound him. I fear nothing." When led off to prison, he cried incessantly, "Vive Kossuth."

The following additional particulars have been published:—His Majesty was accompanied by Count O'Donnell, one of his aides-de-camp. While the Emperor and his companion were leaning over the parapet, in order to look at the soldiers, who were exercising in the dry moat below, the assassin came up the staircase leading up to the ramparts from the end of the Karnthner-street. Rushing suddenly upon the Emperor, the assassin attempted to stab him in the neck with a large knife—"a kitchen knife," something like those used by our shoemakers. Happily the blow was given so high that the weapon, striking upon that part of the skull which descends below the ear, inflicted a mere superficial wound. Before the blow could be repeated Count O'Donnell struck the villain in the face, and a citizen, who was walking by with his wife, rushed upon him and throwing his arms round him confined his arms to his sides. It, however, appears that the assassin managed to liberate himself for a time, as it is generally reported that he was taken into custody on the above-mentioned staircase. The Emperor did not lose his presence of mind for a moment, but smilingly bowed to and thanked the persons who crowded round him. He at once walked to the palace of the Archduke Albrecht, which is close by, and there the necessary applications were immediately made to the slight wound. At three o'clock the Archduke Francis walked on the ramparts, and the expression of his countenance sufficiently showed to the crowds, who bowed much lower than usual to him, that his son's wound had been declared of little importance.

The criminal, as he was led away, continually exclaimed "I am alone! I have no accomplices!" This, of course, obtained but little credit, and domiciliary visits were immediately paid to the house in the Leopoldstadt where he worked, as also to some others in the same suburb, and in the city.

On his arrival at the police office, the prisoner exhibited the greatest effrontery and recklessness. Without waiting to be questioned by the commissary he declared that he had harboured his villainous intent ever since the year 1850, and had for the last three weeks frequented the ramparts in the hope of meeting with his intended victim. "My object was not to kill him, but only to give him a 'blessur' (blessure). It does not appear advisable to give the man's expressions literally; but he loudly declared that he had acted solely from a patriotic motive, vehemently and repeatedly asserting that he was *ganz allein* (quite alone). The prisoner, a short slight man, about twenty-three, was soon removed to the police prison, where he has since been examined by M. de Felsenthal, the Commissary, who was a short time ago in England in search of persons who had forged Austrian Treasury Bills.

Eye-witnesses have communicated further particulars connected with the *attentat* itself. While the citizen who seized the man was struggling with him, Count O'Donnell, who had drawn his sword, was about to use it, but was restrained by the Emperor. Some ten or a dozen persons were at a little distance, and immediately ran up to the spot; the hands of the assassin were soon tied. His Majesty, who had taken out his handkerchief, and was stanching the blood which flowed from the wound, reassured the anxious bystanders with the words:—"My good people (*liebe Leute*), I am not much hurt."

The wound, though deeper than was at first believed, is by no means dangerous. The surgeons, however, insisted on their patient at once retiring to bed, instead of driving out in the city, as he was much inclined to do.

The last bulletins are:—

FEB. 20, FIVE P.M.

Since this morning the state of his Majesty's health has undergone no great change. The wound—fever is less than it was yesterday evening.

FEB. 20, ONE A.M.

The state of His Majesty's health is as favourable as can be expected. The wound—fever is less than it did yesterday, but was less severe, and of shorter duration. The Imperial patient's sleep was undisturbed.

The Emperor had returned to the palace some time before the Archduchess Sophia was made acquainted with what had occurred. A message from his Majesty, begging her to go to his room, prepared her for something out of the common way. As the Archduchess entered, her son went to meet her; and, smiling, said—"Do not be frightened, dear mother; my neck is only a little stiff."

The wound was about two inches in length, and if the point of the knife had not been turned (bent) by striking against the bone, the blow must have been fatal. Count O'Donnell, whose name sufficiently proclaims his parentage, has received the Order of St. Leopold. One of the first persons who hurried to the Court to express his sympathy was the Earl of Westmoreland.

On the evening of the 19th there was a great deal of sincere enthusiasm exhibited. Shortly before six, several Court equipages, containing the Empress Mother (the widow of the late Emperor Francis), the Archduke Francis, the Archduchess Sophia, and the younger brothers of his Majesty, drove through a dense mass of people to the cathedral, where they were followed by the whole of the aristocracy. When the Archduke and Archduchess reached the Stephan's Place the cheering was loud, hearty, and prolonged. Illumination in an hour became so general that not a window was to be seen which was not brilliantly lighted up. The troops on duty near the cathedral were Hungarians, and their *Eljens* even overpowered the *Vivats* of the civilians. It is worthy of remark that no Hungarian who is in possession of the national uniform was missing at the *Te Deum*; and the wives of many of them, who had long been almost strangers at Court, were among the first to go to express their sympathy.

The scandalous and cowardly attempt upon the life of the descendant of Maria Theresa, Joseph, and Francis, has roused all the better feel-

ings of the people of Vienna; and the moment is favourable for re-establishing the friendly relations which during so many long years existed between the throne and the people. Whether Janos Libeny is the tool of a party, or merely a political fanatic, must soon become known; but his act was regarded with universal indignation and abhorrence. That the public is still labouring under a painful and depressed feeling was evident in the Opera-house the next night. As it was foreseen would be the case, the *attentat* has filled the Hungarians with indignation, and they eagerly remind their German and English friends that such a circumstance is without parallel in their history. About twenty years ago a murderous attempt was made on the Emperor Ferdinand, while hereditary Prince, at Baden. The culprit, a military man, named Reindl, whose benefactor the kind-hearted Prince had been, expiated his crime in the fortress of Mungacs, where he died after an imprisonment of some years.

Since the proclamations of Kossuth and Mazzini, the insurrection in Milan, and the attempt upon the Emperor's life, the exasperation of all classes of people against England has attained the highest pitch. Strong representations had previously been made to Lord Westmoreland, and a note sent off to London, on the subject of the licence given in England to political refugees.

The German papers state that a rising was anticipated at Pesth, and fears were entertained of a general outbreak. The police in Pesth had arrested twenty travellers in the Hotel d'Angleterre. The garrison was under arms, and ready to act at a moment's notice.

##### THE INSURRECTION AT MILAN.

According to the latest accounts from Milan, there was still great difficulty in obtaining access to or leaving the city. Baron Martini, Military Commandant, had threatened to punish severely any person raising cries, singing, or whistling in the streets. Two persons had been condemned and hanged—one for having taken up arms against the soldiers at the Josa-gate, the other for having two muskets in his shop and having been seen with the insurgents in the Rue Bottonuto. A deputation of the Milanese waited upon Count Gyulai, who received them courteously, but gave them little hope that the Government would relax its system of severity. The Municipal Treasury had paid a forced contribution of 40,000 florins, and is, in addition, to pay one of 30,000 florins every Wednesday until further orders. Fresh troops arrived every day, and the gates of the town still remained closed. The Parisian *Charivari* has been prohibited throughout the whole extent of the Austrian Monarchy.

The instigators of this foolish and wicked outbreak seem to have reckoned on the excitement which usually prevails in the great cities of Italy towards the close of the Carnival; and they knew that the Austrian garrison of Milan was momentarily reduced, in consequence of the movement of troops to the eastern frontier. The attack itself was begun by the cowardly assassination of detached sentries in various parts of the city; in one street a guardhouse was taken, and the officer commanding it murdered; and in another a banker was stabbed, and a fresh murder has since been committed in the Duomo, or Cathedral. The ruffians who committed these atrocities, and availed themselves of the disorder they had occasioned to stick up Mazzini's proclamation, are described as ragged wretches, for the most part unknown in Milan. The inhabitants, and even the populace in that city, abstained from taking any part in these proceedings. Yet fifty or sixty human beings were killed or wounded in this pitiful and wanton affray; and never did a case of the kind call down more signal condemnation on its reckless authors. Marshal Radetzky has, however, with singular want of tact, taken the opportunity to declare that "the inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian territory have allowed themselves, with a few laudable exceptions, to be intimidated by the infamous revolutionary party, instead of openly and loyally making common cause with the Imperial Government;" and, accordingly, though the insurrection was at first attributed exclusively to a band of foreign emissaries, Milan is treated with as much rigour as if the events of March, 1848, had been repeated. Indeed, more; for on that occasion no capital executions took place; whereas thirteen persons have already been shot or hung.

Among the persons arrested at Milan, there were a number of women and young people not more than fifteen years of age. Some of them were helping to make a barricade, others were distributing wine and brandy to the revolters.

The Austrian Government has ordered all the natives of Ticino, resident in Lombardy, to quit the kingdom—the workmen in twenty-four hours, landed proprietors and others within three days. About 50,000 Ticinesi would suffer by this measure. A telegraphic despatch from Ticino announces the arrival in the canton *en masse* of all those banished from Lombardy. The accounts from Milan of the 18th state that the Commandant had permitted the Ticinesi to take their departure in the special trains running for some days on the Milan and Camerata line. Accounts from Berne of the 20th report the continuance of the blockade; salt was even prohibited.

On the 16th an omnibus full of Swiss students, expelled from Pavia, had arrived at Lugano. The frontier of Grisons is re-opened; the pass of St. Gotthard remains closed.

A Mazzini movement was to have been attempted at Florence.

##### GERMANY.

A treaty of commerce has just been completed between Austria and Prussia. This treaty may be regarded as the most important event that has occurred in Germany since the establishment of the Confederation and Zollverein, Austria having furnished incontestable proofs of her determination to adopt a system of progressive liberal commercial policy.

##### PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon news of the 19th. The Portuguese Cabinet was in a precarious state, not only in consequence of the Duke of Saldanha not having been able to re-visit the Queen, and settle the new batch of Peers, but also on account of the probable cessation of diplomatic intercourse with the Brazils, consequent upon the Portuguese Government's quarrel with the Brazilian Minister, Mr. Drummond.

Mdme. Castellan has arrived in the Tagus, re-engaged as *prima donna* for the approaching season at Covent-garden. Her reception at the Lisbon Opera is represented to have been enthusiastic.

##### THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.

Hostilities have recommenced in Montenegro. On the 4th, the Turks, under Omar Pasha, set fire to three villages. There is every prospect of a most sanguinary struggle, the Turkish commander indulging in threats of extirpation and general massacre; while the Montenegrins are united to a man in the determination to shed the last drop of their blood in self-defence.

Advices from Constantinople of the 6th ult., state that the several grievances between Austria and Turkey have been at length summed up and presented to the Porte in a manner calculated to command her attention. Count Leiningen, on his arrival from Vienna, at once demanded an audience with the Sultan. He then presented a note from the Emperor of Austria, the contents of which are to the following effect:—

1. The Emperor complains that large armaments have been assembled near the Austrian frontier without due notice having been given to that Government; also that the expedition against Montenegro has assumed the character of a religious war. He demands a categorical explanation of the object and extent of these armaments.

We have important news from the Rio Grande. Matamoras pronounced in favour of the revolutionists on the 28th ult., when the citizens rose, and a battle ensued, which resulted in the complete success of the insurgents. General Avelos resigned the command of the troops on the 1st inst., in favour of Colonel Bassave, who will retain the command until the arrival of Colonel Cruz from Camargo. The whole state of Tamaulipas has now declared in favour of the revolution.

We have dates from the city of Mexico to the 15th ult. The new President, Cavalo, had been invested by Congress with extraordinary powers, which were denied to Arista. Cavalo immediately released a large number of prisoners imprisoned by Arista for political offences.

## UNITED STATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 7, 1853.

The Agricultural Society has had meetings lately in this city, for the advancement of knowledge among the farming population. The principal object of the society, at this moment, is the creation of an agricultural bureau, with a minister at the head of it, having a seat in the Cabinet. I conclude it will be carried at an early day. Professor Mapes made some statements of interest. He mentioned that, in some districts of the United States, 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre were raised; but the average was only 30 bushels. In the state of New York, 30 bushels of wheat per acre used to be raised: it is now only 12 bushels. In Ohio it was once 35 bushels per acre; and now it is sunk to 15 bushels. This shows an amazing decrease of fertility in this country. To recover the fertility of the land, knowledge must be spread among the farming class. I have no doubt that it will excite much surprise when I say that the ignorance of that class in this country is hardly surpassed anywhere in Europe—I speak of their own line of business—and that there are vast numbers to be found, not merely ignorant, but little removed from the savage. In the Southern States, within the limits of Georgia, South Carolina, &c., is a wild population, living partly by agriculture, partly by robbery—inferior, morally, to the slaves, and holding these latter in a bondage more terrible than anything Mrs. Stowe writes about. Among the Southern and Western people education is difficult to establish so as to effect the moral elevation of the population. Hence, all the atrocities of slavery, when power is vested in such hands; and hence the wild nature of western habits in general. Not only do settlers exhaust land by successive crops, and then remove to other "locations" to renew the same false system, but the injudicious cutting down of timber has caused great injury, by leaving the surface soil exposed to be carried away by the rains. A son of Patrick Henry mentioned to me two years ago, that it was a common remark among the Virginia farmers how rapidly the rock "had grown up through the soil." How could it be otherwise? I pointed out to him the beautiful Potowmac flowing at our feet in a broad stream, not less than a mile in width, tinged strongly with the yellow soil of the surrounding country. "There lies the greater part of your rich lands (I replied), at the bottom of yonder stream, or carried by the current to the ocean." Occupying almost the whole breadth of the river, for several miles in extent, is a bank of mud, collected by an injudiciously-constructed bridge. Fifty years ago the river was some forty feet deep in most parts; now, navigation is difficult everywhere above Alexandria. The every-man-for-himself system has done this. Ignorance and selfishness will leave plenty to be remedied in the future. Only by combining and putting their knowledge together, and impressing it kindly upon their fellow-men, can the intelligent hope to introduce beneficial changes. Much is being done all over the country to disseminate information. The great engine of knowledge here is the press. Almost every man takes one or more papers, and their contents are less political than useful in general; while many are devoted exclusively to science, agriculture, domestic economy, literature, &c. But if the mind is not trained in youth—if the soil is not properly prepared for the seed, of what avail is the information disseminated? I mentioned, in a former letter, that Washington was a growing city. Hitherto its progress has been slight, compared with that of other American cities; but it has begun, within a couple of years, to look up considerably. Two things tended to check its prosperity: first, the uncertainty as to its continuing to be the capital city of the Union, and seat of Congress and Government; secondly, the improbability of creating here any business sufficiently important and extensive to support it independently of Government aid. There is little wealth here; there are, consequently, very few really good houses, fitted for the residence of the rich. While Congress is sitting, the hotels and boarding-houses are filled from cellar to garret; the wealthier families putting up with mean accommodation sooner than be away from here during "the season." Washington, like London, has its "West-end"—the streets immediately about the White House being considered most attractive. They contain unquestionably the best houses in the city. An idea may be formed of the general features of the place by any acquainted with Versailles, in France. Standing on the terrace of the capitol, looking west, but on a level considerably greater than that occupied by the palace of the "grand monarque," you see two avenues 160 feet wide branching somewhat north-west and south-west—a middle avenue alone is wanting to complete the similitude. The north-west avenue is the one most built upon, and probably eight-tenths of the population lie north of it—so at Versailles. But, in the laying out of these avenues, the latter place has been improved upon; for the capitol, with its limited though pretty grounds, is the central and most elevated point from whence many avenues branch. Hence, on the east side of the capitol, the north-west avenue (Pennsylvania Avenue) becomes the south-east, and so on with others. A mile from the capitol (west), up Pennsylvania Avenue, stands the White House, again intercepting the view along the avenue, for it only terminates at Georgetown, the whole length being some five miles. All the ground between the two avenues (west) to the Potowmac, is to be laid out as a park, and will form the finest public grounds in the United States. Washington is nobly laid out, and is worthy of the name (used as it is somewhat in ridicule) of the "city of magnificent distances." L.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW-CROSS.—Sir James Graham, the First Lord of the Admiralty, under whose patronage this school was projected in 1831, has handsomely expressed, through Admiral Bowles, the President, his intention to give annually for competition, amongst such of the students of this institution as are the sons of naval or marine officers, the marine cadetship, which was granted by his predecessors in office.

REFRESHMENT-ROOMS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The first report from the Select Committee has been printed. The committee had recommended that the purveyor should be changed, and the recommendation had been complied with; that the plate, &c., supplied by the late purveyor shall become the property of the House; that the two refreshment-rooms on the principal floor be appropriated to the special use of the members of the two Houses of Parliament, and of the principal officers of the House; and that the refreshment-rooms on the ground floor be reserved for the convenience of strangers.

CITY SEWERS.—The commissioners assembled on Tuesday, for the purpose of transacting the general business. The surveyor laid before the court his report of works performed during the year. It was of great length.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—One of the most singular and daring robberies ever committed occurred at Macclesfield, on Sunday last, in the house of Mr. John Dean, upholsterer, Park-green. Mr. Dean is treasurer to a loan society held there. During his absence on Sunday evening at church, five young men in masks contrived to get into the house, where they found an elderly lady, Mrs. Dean, a Miss Jackson, and a Mr. Jackson—the latter two friends, who had previously called while passing. The robbers, who were armed with pistols and bludgeons, then tied the inmates to their chairs, threatened instant death if they made any alarm; and, three remaining in charge below, the other two went upstairs, where they remained about twenty minutes. The whole then retreated by the back door, and got clear off with the booty, which consisted of a bag containing £128 ss. in silver, belonging to the loan society; also a £20 note, two others of £10 each and three £5 notes, all of the Bank of England; with between £20 and £30 in gold, as well as some old coins, including a "spade-ace" guinea, two old 5s. pieces, a shilling of Queen Anne, and also a patient silver watch. All these, except what was in the carpet bag, were the money and property of Mr. Dean, who is thus a loser of more than £80, besides the £128 ss. belonging to the loan society. From some inquiries made by the thieves about the papers and deeds of the loan society, it is supposed they were interested in getting hold of them to destroy them. Hitherto the parties have escaped detection, but the local police think they shall be enabled to trace them.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident occurred on Thursday morning, on the Great Western Railway to the up express train, near Ealing, supposed to be by the breaking of an axle. Mr. Gibbs, of Bristol, a director, was killed; and Dr. Richard Richardson Smith, also a director, had a rib broken. Mr. Adam Duff had some of his fingers broken, and two other gentlemen were slightly hurt. Two more directors were in the same carriage with Mr. Gibbs and Dr. Smith, who, with the remaining passengers, escaped without injury.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

FREDERICK RICHARD, EARL OF BELFAST.

ACCOUNTS have reached us from Naples announcing the death, in that city, on the 11th inst., of the youthful Earl of Belfast. His Lordship, who met with an accident some short time since, had ventured, despite of the opposition of his medical attendant, to the rehearsal of the play of "Marian Delorme," which was to be acted by private theatricals, at Mr. A. Craven's, and in which he was to take a part. He there caught cold, and died after a brief illness.

Lord Belfast was only son of the present Marquis of Donegall, by Harriett-Anne, his wife, daughter of Richard, first Earl of Glengall. He completed his twenty-fifth year in November last.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR LOVE PARRY JONES PARRY, K.H., OF MADRYN, CO. CARNARVON.

THIS gallant officer died of apoplexy on the 23rd ult., aged seventy-one. He was the eldest son of Thomas Parry Jones, Esq., of Llywelyn, county of Denbigh, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Love Parry, Esq., of Peniarth, who became possessed of Madryn, through his marriage with Sydney, daughter and co-heiress (with her sister Mary, wife of Edward Hughes, M.A., father of the 1st Lord Dinorin) of Robert Lewis, Esq., of Llysdulais, county of Anglesey, Chancellor of Bangor. Sir Love Parry's paternal ancestors were a branch of the descendants of Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford, founder of the tribe of the Marches.

At an early age he entered the army, served in America, commanded at Quebec, and had a horse shot under him at Lundy's-Lane.

From 1806 to 1807 he sat in Parliament for Horsesham, and from 1835 to 1837 for the Carnarvon Boroughs. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Carnarvonshire, and acted for many years as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. In 1810 he served as High Sheriff for Anglesey.

Sir Love Parry married first, in 1806, Sophia, only daughter of Robert Stevenson, Esq., of Binfield, Berks, and had by her three daughters—Eliza Maria, who married T. T. Knyff, Esq., of Uphill Lodge, county Somerset, and died, s.p., in 1838; Madeline Ellen Georgina; and Mary Gertrude, wife of the Venerable Archdeacon Crawley. Sir Love married secondly, in 1826, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Caldecott, Esq., of Holton Lodge, county Lincoln, and niece of the late Lord Feversham; by whom he leaves a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Margaret; and one surviving son, Thomas Love Duncombe Jones Parry Esq., now of Madryn.

SIR THOMAS BRANCKER, KNIGHT, OF LIVERPOOL.

THE death of this respected gentleman occurred on the 13th inst., at his residence, in Mount-pleasant, Liverpool. Sir Thomas was for many years connected with one of the leading mercantile firms in that town, and took a prominent part in local and municipal affairs. He served the office of Mayor of Liverpool, and acted as a magistrate for the county of Lancaster. The family from which he descended was settled at Marshall, in Dorsetshire so far back as the time of Henry VIII. The first of its members who became established at Liverpool was Benjamin Brancker, second son of the Rev. Thomas Brancker, M.A., Head Master of the Royal School of Macclesfield, a learned divine of the seventeenth century. He was grandfather of Peter Whitfield Brancker, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, who married Hannah, daughter of James Aspinall, Esq., and left several children, of whom the eldest was the gentleman whose death we record.

Sir Thomas was born September 17, 1783, and married, August 6, 1812, Eliza-Jane, second daughter of William Hill, Esq., of Denton's-green, Lancashire, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN KAYE, D.D., BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

THIS learned and estimable Prelate died on the 19th inst. His Lordship was born in 1783: the son of Abraham Kaye, Esq. He received his early education under Dr. Bury; and afterwards entered at Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1804, he graduated with especial honour, obtaining the highest distinctions, both in classics and mathematics, that the University can bestow. In 1814, he was elected Master of Christ's College; in 1815, he was created D.D., by Royal mandate; and, in 1816, succeeded Dr. Watson as Regius Professor of Divinity. In 1820, he was consecrated, at the early age of thirty-seven, Bishop of Bristol; and, in 1827, translated to the See of Lincoln.

As a theological writer, Bishop Kaye holds a prominent place. Two of his treatises are well known; his "Remarks on Dr. Wiseman's Lectures," and his "Reply to the Travels of an Irish Gentleman." His celebrated Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, as illustrated by the writings of Tertullian and Justin Martyr; and his account of the "Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria," are most valuable contributions to sacred literature. His Lordship's last volume, a portion of which is now in the press, is on "Athanasius and the Council of Nice."

In private life, Dr. Kaye was greatly beloved. His piety, his gentle nature, his unostentatious charity, his mild virtues, and meek and humble deportment, were qualities that could not fail to endear him to all who came within his influence. His Lordship married, in 1815, the daughter of John Mortlock, Esq., and has left issue.

THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM GRANT BROUGHTON, D.D., BISHOP OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

THE death of this esteemed divine occurred on the 21st inst., at 11, Chester-street, Grosvenor-square. Dr. Broughton, formerly of Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated as sixth Wrangler in 1818, was consecrated Bishop of Australia in 1836. At that period the diocese included the whole of Australia, but in 1847 it was confined to the central portion of the colony, the diocesan receiving the title of Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan Bishop in Australia.

Dr. Broughton married a daughter of the late Rev. John Francis, but was left a widower in 1849. At the time of his demise he had come to London to settle there the question of syndical action in the colonies.

GEORGE J. CRAWFORD, ESQ., LL.D., SECOND JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MR. JUSTICE CRAWFORD died at Adelaide on the 24th September last. He had filled for more than two years, with honour and esteem, the important position of Second Judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia. The local journals refer with regret to the loss the colony has sustained in this estimable man and upright judge.

Mr. Justice Crawford was son of the late Rev. Dr. Crawford, of St. Anne's, county Longford, Vicar-General of Ardagh.

DR. FARISH.

JAMES FARISH, M.D., who died on Saturday, the 19th instant, in Lancaster-place, Strand, was the only surviving son of the late Professor Dr. Farish, one of the most distinguished mathematicians of his day. Dr. Farish inherited the clear intellect of his father, and was remarkable for the soundness of his judgment and the accuracy of his knowledge. He was a large contributor of scientific articles in the "Penny Cyclopaedia;" and among the first promoters, as well as the honorary secretary, of the institution for Baths and Washhouses for the Poor. He was better known as a physician than as a surgeon, though he never obtained a fashionable practice in either branch of the profession, for he dedicated his time and talents chiefly to the service of the poorer classes. His natural benevolence led him among them, where he found abundant occupation. Few medical men, however, have gained so much of the confidence and affection of their patients, whether rich or poor, as Mr. Farish. It is worthy of mention, as an example of his accuracy, that, a few years since, he detected some typographical errors in an Oxford edition of the Bible, which led to its suppression, or partial cancellation. He took his degree at Cambridge, and was acknowledged as a man of talent in the University, though he did not aspire to academic honours.

LADY CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH PENRHYN.

LADY CHARLOTTE PENRHYN died on the 15th inst., at East Sheen. Her Ladyship was the eldest sister of the present Earl of Derby; was born 11th July, 1801; and married, 16th December, 1823, Edward Penrhyn, Esq.

ADVERTISING IN THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—An advertisement occupying the space of a square inch, and cut out of every copy printed for one publication only, would be found to consume paper of the value of twelve shillings, at the wholesale price.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, has been promoted to a Grand Cross of the Bath, in reward of his labours in the diplomatic service.

THE Lord Chancellor entertained his colleagues in the Administration at a Cabinet dinner, on Wednesday, at his residence, in Upper Brook-street.

The Duke of Argyll has directed the Armoury at Inverary Castle to be thoroughly renovated. It contains 500 muskets, which have not been used since the rebellion of 1745.

The Right Hon. Henry W. Wyne has retired from the diplomatic service, after a period of 56 years since his first appointment.

Mexico supports but one apothecary's shop. The population is 60,000. It is a novel sight to see any person ill.

Mr. Lambert, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Portsmouth dock-yard, has left her Majesty's service, and accepted an appointment as Superintending Engineer to the General Screw Steam Navigation Company at Southampton.

Sergeant Hunter, attached to Captain Benley's troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, has disappeared this week from the garrison, his defalcations amounting to £600.

On the morning of the 8th there were 308 cholera patients at St. Petersburg. In the course of the day 29 new cases were declared, with 12 cures and 16 deaths.

The office of Consul-General at Alexandria has been filled up by the promotion of John Green, Esq., who was her Majesty's Consul at the Piraeus.

Four distinguished sculptors, applied to by the committee of the Whittington Club, to execute a monument to Hood, after a design to be supplied by the committee, have declined the commission.

It is stated in the New York papers that an alarming sickness prevailed among the 72nd Highlanders, stationed at Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Her Majesty's steamer, *Inflexible*, has had from the Newcastle mines, New South Wales, no less than 2000 tons of coals, and her officers found they were admirably adapted for steam purposes.

Mr. T. Duncombe's bill to give the right of appeal in all cases on conviction of cruelty to animals has been printed. At present the right is only given to penalties exceeding £2, which is declared by the bill to be a "great injustice."

Earl Fitzwilliam has lodged a petition with the Commissioners of Encumbered Estates in Ireland for the sale of his property in Carlow and Wicklow, which produces upwards of £30,000 per annum.

Signor Farini has published the fourth volume of his "History of the Roman States." Mr. Gladstone has already translated the first two volumes.

It ought to be generally known, and especially at the present season, that any man may, on his hands and knees, safely traverse ice which would not nearly bear his weight when on his feet.

The Minister of Commerce of Prussia has issued an order permitting the import, free of duty, of sheet iron, for the construction of iron vessels, into all the Prussian Baltic ports.

The premises of Messrs. Onions, bellows-makers, Bradford-street, Birmingham, have been destroyed by fire. From the combustible character of the stock several hours elapsed before the fire was got under. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at several thousand pounds.

An optical phenomenon was observed last week, just over Montmartre. For about twenty minutes Paris, with its river, houses, and monuments, were seen reversed in the atmosphere, just as if a glass had been placed in the sky above.

The West Coast of Africa mail-packet will be detained until the next Tuesday, and the mails to be sent out by her will not be made up in the General Post-office until the evening of the 25th inst.

Mr. C. P. Roney, the Secretary of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition, has been appointed general superintendent of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad.

The emigration mania has taken deep root in Wiltshire. Mr. Sidney Herbert does all in his power to assist poor persons to emigrate to Australia. A large village in Wiltshire is almost depopulated, owing to the inhabitants having emigrated.

The Parisian *Charivari* has been prohibited throughout the whole extent of the Austrian Monarchy.

Dr. Gully, of Malvern, expresses a confident opinion of the success of the treatment which Mr. Roebuck is now undergoing for the re-establishment of his health.

The Education Committee of the Queen's Most Honourable Privy Council had a meeting on Monday at the Privy Council-office.

The Earl of Carlisle has been chosen Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, by a very large majority.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at Paris has elected Mr. Macaulay as corresponding member, in the room of Dr. Lingard.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 126,000 lbs. larger than in the preceding week.

The Duke of Newcastle is said to have made an offer of his hand to the youthful Miss Hume, only daughter of W. W. F. Hume, Esq., of Humewood, Wicklow, and niece of Quintin Dick, Esq., a lady alike distinguished for her extreme youth, beauty, and wealth.

Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P., has delivered a lecture to the members of the Salisbury Literary and Scientific Institution, on "the British Empire in India."

The 9th inst. was observed at Stockholm as a day of rejoicing for the recovery of the King. Banquets were given, and in the evening there was a general illumination.

Forts are to be erected at Careys Sconce and Warden's Ledge, at the western extremity of the Isle of Wight. Batteries existed on these spots 300 years ago.

Some of the friends of M. de Lamartine have proposed to raise a national subscription, for relieving him from his pecuniary embarrassments; but the poet and historian has refused to accept anything in the shape of a gift.

An immense order for handcuffs and leg-irons is now in course of execution in Birmingham. A large quantity has already been shipped for Melbourne.

Three emigrant ships, the *Sir Fowell Buxton*, the *Eglington*, and the *Australian Express* have been wrecked on their voyage to Australia; and, although there were nearly 10



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP "CALCUTTA" IN A HURRICANE, OFF THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

## THE "CALCUTTA" STEAMER IN A HURRICANE.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch and details of the recent hurricane off the Island of Mauritius, through which the Royal mail screw steam-ship *Calcutta* passed in safety on the 20th of Dec. last. Our Correspondent writes from the *Calcutta*, off Madras; the Sketch is by a friend on board during the hurricane.

Our detention (writes our Correspondent) from the accident of the breaking of some of the machinery connected with the screw having expired, we left the Mauritius, not without some misgivings, on the 17th of December. For two or three days previous the barometers on the island had been most anxiously watched by the inhabitants; and the unsettled state of the weather induced the prophecy of a hurricane, backed by M. Bosquet, the almost infallible prophet of Cyclones. But, nothing daunted, the good ship sped to sea. The barometers for the next two days were attentively observed; and, on the night of the 19th, the captain having kept the ship directly out of our proper route, awakened our apprehensions; and it soon became evident that

a hurricane was approaching. Every possible precaution was now taken, we were made snug for the night. Fortunate for us was it that our far-seeing captain had made Colonel Reid his study, and Piddington his *vade mecum*.

At about five A.M. on the 20th the weather changed most rapidly; the sea increased. At eight the barometers still continued to fall.

At noon the hurricane was at its height, and it was then wisely decided to steer the ship such a course as the crafty in Cyclones recommended. It has been my ill fate many a time to have doubled the Cape, and to have seen the finest ships under most trying circumstances; but I have never seen the *Calcutta* equalled. It would be well for those who started from Plymouth with us on their Australian voyage in the ill-fated *Melbourne*, had they had such a sea-boat; they would have now been picking up their "nuggets," instead of lying in Lisbon with their masts gone, and screw on deck. After running to the N.W. for four or five hours, before terrific gusts, and a heavy, turbulent sea, the weather rapidly improved, and by sunset we were finishing our claret and blowing the hurricane over again.

## SHANGHAE FOWLS PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for January 22 we described a cage of very choice domestic fowls, bred from stock imported by Mr. Burnham, of Boston, Mass., direct from China, and presented to her Majesty. We now Engrave, by permission, these beautiful birds. They very closely resemble the breed of Cochin-Chinas already introduced into this country, the head and neck being the same; the legs are yellow and feathered; the carriage very similar, and the tail being more upright than in the generality of Cochins. The colour is creamy white, slightly splashed with light red, with the exception of the tail, which is black; and the hackles, which are pencilled with black. The egg is the same colour and form as that of the Cochins hitherto naturalised in this country. These fowls are good layers, and have been supplying the Royal table since their reception at the Poultry-house, at Windsor.

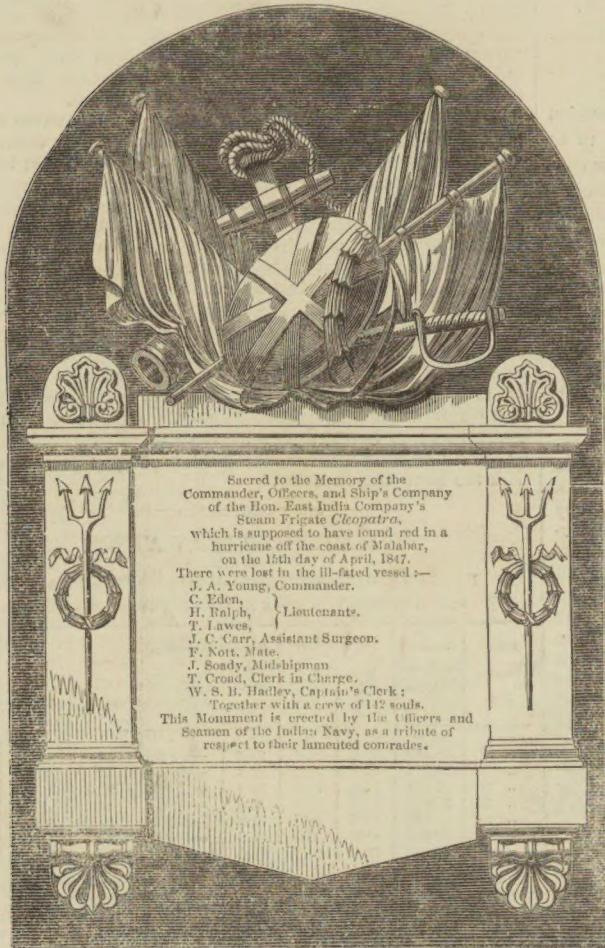


SHANGHAE FOWLS PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

## MONUMENT TO THE COMMANDER, OFFICERS, AND CREW OF "THE CLEOPATRA."

THIS elegant memorial has been executed in white marble, by Mr. Bovey, of Plymouth, and has just been forwarded to Bombay, for erection in the Cathedral of that city.

Its design is simple and appropriate, and bears a gratifying testimony of that good feeling amongst the living, and of respect for the memory of departed comrades, which has long been a leading characteristic of every grade of the Indian navy.



MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN BOMBAY CATHEDRAL, TO THE MEMORY OF THE COMMANDER, OFFICERS, AND CREW OF THE STEAM-FRIGATE "CLEOPATRA."

## FOUNDATION OF THE HOSPITAL DE LA PRINCESA, AT MADRID.

THE magnificent ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Hospital de la Princesa was performed at Madrid, in great state, by her Majesty, Isabella II., on the 16th ult.

The outside of the Portillo del Fuencarral was the site chosen for the construction of this benevolent work, which reflects so highly on the philanthropy of her Majesty, who first originated the idea.

A little after four o'clock, the movement perceptible in the great crowds congregated near the spot announced the arrival of her Majesty, accompanied by her august Consort and her Royal Highness the Princesa de Asturia, daughter of her Majesty. The cortége was also followed by the whole of the Royal Family, by the household, and the civil and military authorities.

On the band striking up the Royal March, General Roncali, Duke of Alcoy, Prime Minister of Spain, handed the Queen the trowel; and, the

ceremony having been performed, a speech appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the General, amidst the acclamations of the crowd, and shouts of "Viva la Reina!" after which the concourse separated.

## GENERAL RAPHAEL CARRERA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

THIS chief, who has exercised during thirteen years an important influence in the destinies of his country, and whose political career has been altogether most remarkable, was born at Guatemala in 1814. He sprung from a respectable parentage; and, attached to military life, he served as a simple soldier in the war which Guatemala unsuccessfully maintained in 1829, in self-defence, against the other Central American States.

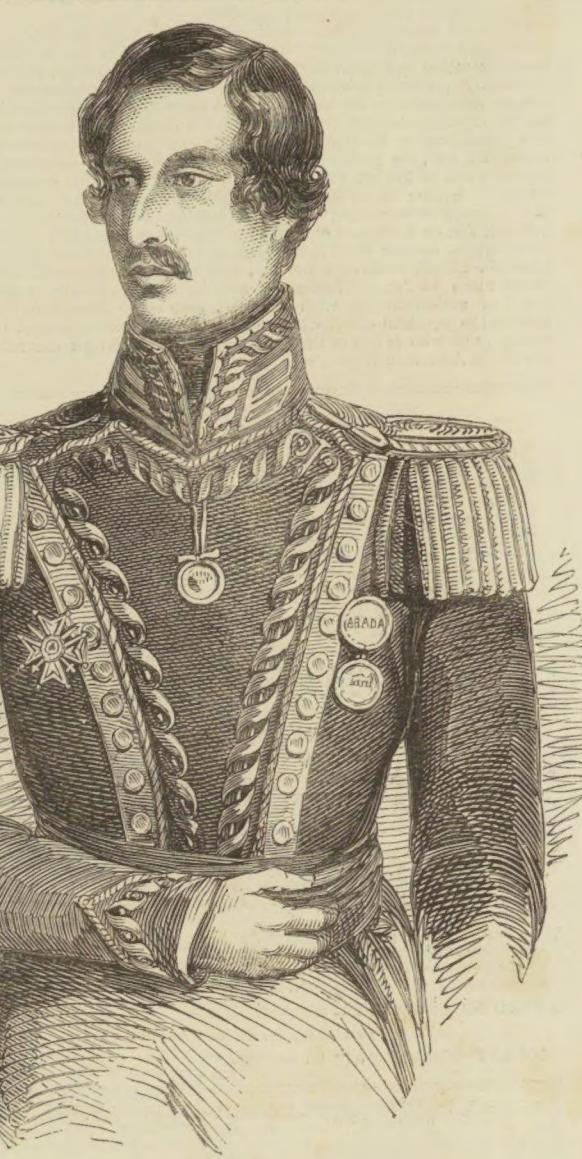
On the subjection of Guatemala, the youth Carrera retired to Matequesquintla, and occupied himself in agricultural pursuits. He there married a young woman of the place, of a singularly energetic and decided character; who afterwards accompanied her husband when the revolution called him forth to become the chief of a vast movement. The towns, exasperated at the disorder and misgovernment of the democratic party, which, during five years, had ruled the country, simultaneously rose, and resisted the authority of the ruling powers, sheltering themselves in the almost inaccessible mountains which constitute a principal feature of the Guatemala territory.

General Carrera at this time scarcely counted 24 years of age, and being almost involuntarily drawn forward by the revolution, he became, notwithstanding his youth, absolute chief of masses of undisciplined, but unconquered peasants. His name alone inspired the greatest terror throughout the country, from a belief that he was the enemy of order and civilisation.

His armed followers scoured the country; and although on several occasions they seemed to have been annihilated by the Government forces, Carrera soon reappeared with increased numbers at some distant point; tiring out, by his activity, the Government troops sent in pursuit of him, and defeating their combinations by the rapidity of his movements. The slight advantages which he gained from time to time over the Government troops, supplied him with arms, so that he soon found himself at the head of thousands of men armed with various sorts of weapons.

Meanwhile, the ruling party in Guatemala having separated into two parties, one considered it expedient to attract the support of the mountaineer insurgents; and in this way the Chieftain Carrera was called, in February, 1838, to occupy Guatemala at the head of six thousand armed Indians, to the terror of the city. Nevertheless, Carrera, by his extraordinary power over his followers prevented the excesses they were so prone to commit; and within a few days after his occupation of the capital, he compelled them to retire to their homes. Carrera then withdrew to Matequesquintla with the rank of Commander of the district forces, and subjected himself to the orders of the Government.

The dissensions between public men in Guatemala and those in the other states of Central America, now became so violent that in effect all legitimate authority disappeared. Then it was that Carrera, aroused by his own instinct in favour of order, and seeing the necessity of a strong organizing power, which he felt that he was destined to supply, occupied the capital on the 13th of April, 1839; since which date he has exercised absolute authority in the country. He at once organised a Government composed of men attached to the Conservative cause. For some years he ruled with the mere denomination of General-in-Chief of the Army. His energies were soon required for the defence of the territory of Guatemala against the invasion of the troops of the neighbouring states, under the orders of Morasan, chief of the ultra-democratic faction of Central America, and formerly Pre-



GENERAL RAPHAEL CARRERA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.

sident of the Federal Government of the Republic. In this encounter, Morasan was utterly routed, and was ultimately compelled to emigrate.

General Carrera has had repeated successes in the defensive wars he has sustained, and generally with forces much inferior to the assailing parties. In 1848, after his election to the Presidency of Guatemala, he gained an important victory at Patgum, over a large body of insurrectionary troops; and in February, 1851, with only 1500 men, he defeated entirely the combined forces of the States of Honduras and Salvador, amounting to nearly 6000 men, under some of the most celebrated chiefs of the country. This action, in which the intrepidity, coolness, intelligence, and personal courage of General Carrera were signally conspicuous, was, indisputably, the most remarkable event of this section of Central America; and the result has been to cement the independence of the Republic of Guatemala, and to check the advances of the neighbouring states.

General Carrera takes a perspicuous and correct view of administrative subjects, and he is wholly without prejudice and dislike towards any class of society; and he has ever shown himself superior to petty



PROCESSION OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN TO THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE HOSPITAL DE LA PRINCESA, AT MADRID.



PORTRAIT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.  
The *Times*, which, for some reason to us unknown, seems to feel itself called upon to correct, not its own errors, but the fancied errors of other journals, contained the following anonymous letter in its impression of Monday last:—

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of this day publishes an engraving purporting to be a copy of a portrait of the Countess of Teba. I beg to observe, for the sake of correctness, that the dress she is represented in is a mere fancy one, which may, perhaps, be worn in Sierra Morena, by the wife of a smuggler; but such a dress, I can assure you, has never been used either by the illustrious Countess or any Spanish lady, nor by any woman whatever, on the Prado of Madrid, where the police—who carefully attend that no mixed society enter that fashionable promenade—will not allow any person nor any horse in such attire, which is that used by our lower classes of society. Ladies in Spain wear always riding-habits on the Prado. I apologise for my intrusion, and am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

London, Feb. 19.

A COUNTRYMAN OF THE EMPRESS.

As the accuracy of our Portrait, and of the costume worn by the Empress seems to be impugned, we have to affirm, in contradiction to the *Times*' correspondent, that both portrait and costume are strictly correct; and that they were copied by permission from a painting by M. Odier, executed for the Empress herself. We subjoin an extract of a letter from the artist in Paris, who copied the original drawing for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from which it will be seen that the *Times* correspondent has undertaken to write upon a matter of which he is either ignorant, or wholly misinformed:—

Je m'empresse de vous écrire un mot pour vous demander si vous voulez que je vous envoie un bois, représentant le portrait equestre de notre nouvelle Impératrice. Elle avait l'habitude en Espagne, où je l'ai beaucoup connue, de monter à cheval avec ses amis de famille, vêtue en Maja, qui signifie la famille du Majo, c'est à dire artisan élégant d'Andalousie. M. Odier, notre peintre d'istoire, a fait d'le un portrait grand comme nature, et à cheval, dans ce costume. Je viens vous proposer de vous dessiner un bois dans ce genre, et tache a de la faire le plus ressemblant possible; car j'ai fait son portrait plusieurs fois à Madrid, et d'après nature.

It is possible that the Empress may not have been seen on the Prado at Madrid, in the costume designed; but, whether or not, we vouch, on the authority of a Correspondent, himself an artist, that she has been publicly seen in that costume; and that the portrait, of which that in our last week's Number is a reduced copy, was painted by command.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I have read in the *Times* of the 21st a letter, in which "a countryman of the Empress" says, in relation to the portrait of the Countess of Teba published in your last Number, that the dress in which she appears, "he can assure us, has never been used either by the illustrious Countess, or any Spanish lady." To this, I beg to state, that in March, 1850, I myself saw the "Condesa de Tebas," in Seville, in the genuine dress of "Maja contrabandista," in which she is represented in your Illustration.

Feb. 24, 1853.

UN SEVILLANO.

(Our Correspondent has inclosed his name and address.)

#### THE COURT.

The main incidents of the week have been the Court held by her Majesty on Monday, at which Lord John Russell resigned the seals of office as Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the investiture of the Order of the Bath, held at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday.

On Saturday, the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Baron Marochetti with a visit, at his studio in Onslow-square, in the afternoon, and spent some time in examining and admiring the works of this gifted artist in their several stages of progress. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening comprised the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, the Duke of Norfolk, the American Minister, Lord and Lady John Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Combermere, Lord Colville, the Hon. F. and Lady Anne Charteris, Sir George and Lady Grey, and Major the Hon. J. Macdonald.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, attended Divine service in the Private Chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerard Wellesley officiated.

On Monday, the Queen held a Court and Privy Council. The Earl of Ardeon had an audience previous to the Council, and Lord John Russell resigned the seals of office as Foreign Secretary. At the Privy Council, the Earl of Clarendon was sworn as Foreign Secretary, and Viscount Combermere took the oaths as Constable of the Tower of London. In the evening, her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their suite, honoured the Lyceum theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen held an Investiture of the Order of the Bath, at which her Majesty, assisted by her Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Great Master of the Order was graciously pleased to invest Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador to the Emperor of the French, with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Grand Cross (civil division) of the order; William Gore Ouseley, Esq., with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath (civil division); Lieut-General Charles Macleod, E.I.C., with the insignia of a Knight Commander (military division); and Belford Hinton Wilson, Esq., with the insignia of a Knight Commander (civil division)—the three last gentlemen severally receiving the honour of knighthood from her Majesty previous to the Investiture. In the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House. The Royal dinner party included the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Duke of Newcastle, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Lady Fanny Howard, Viscount Drumlanrig, the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, and Lord Cowley, G.C.B.

On Wednesday Prince Albert rode out in the morning, on horseback, attended by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, and subsequently presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, held at the New Palace of Westminster. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening consisted of the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Count Kielmansege, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lady Fanny Howard, the Baroness de Spehl, Viscount and Viscountess Mandeville, the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord G. Lennox, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, the Right Hon. E. and Mrs. Cardwell, the Rev. Mr. Birch, and Major Baron Knesbeck.

On Thursday evening, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c., honoured the Haymarket theatre with their presence. On the same day, the Right Hon. Charles Villiers, Judge-Advocate-General, had an interview with the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial.

HER Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and attended by Lady Fanny Howard, arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday afternoon, from Frogmore.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary are on the eve of leaving their cottage, at Kew, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, at Badminton.

The Countess Walewska was "at home" on Tuesday and Thursday evenings to select circles of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy, at the residence of the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square.

The Countess Colloredo's assembly on Wednesday evening, at Chandos-house, was the most numerously attended *réunion* that has taken place this season.

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe has been giving a series of dinner parties, at his mansion in Grosvenor-square, preparatory to his departure to resume his diplomatic duties at the Ottoman Porte.

Viscount and Viscountess Mandeville have arrived in town, from Hanover.

The Lady Louisa Spencer gave birth to a daughter, on Monday last.

A MATRIMONIAL alliance will shortly take place between Abel Smith, Esq., jun., of Woodhall-park, Herts, and Lady Susan Pelham, second daughter of the Earl of Chichester.

The marriage of Captain Frederick Francis Maude, son of the Hon. and Rev. John Charles Maude, and nephew of Viscount Hawarden, with Miss Bissopp, sister of Sir George Curzon Bissopp, Bart., and niece of the Baroness de la Touche, took place on Tuesday, at the parish church of Kensington, in the presence of a numerous circle of the friends of both families.

NELSON'S MONUMENT AT YARMOUTH.—The disgraceful state of dilapidation into which this noble column has been allowed to fall having been noticed, a committee has been appointed to take the matter into consideration and to report upon the best means of putting the monument into repair.

MRS. EX-PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER, FROM FAR OVER THE WATERS,  
ADDRESSES THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND—WIVES, SISTERS,  
AND DAUGHTERS.

Now it appears to Mrs. Ex, that the Ladies' friendly Address To the Women of America, is altogether a mess. But some one must return an answer, from cabin, store, or hall; Or, it is clear to Mrs. Ex, there will be no answer at all. American women, you should understand, never interfere with their spouses, But spend all their leisure time in looking after their houses. They are always to be found, in the plainest vestments, at "hum,"\* Never going to a convention, not even for the suppression of rum.† They have an immense horror of aristocratic display. It would not suit with looking after their negroes all the day: These well-dressed, happy creatures, she would have you to know, Will heap welcome on you, to the States if you will only please to go: But their mistresses are not such fools, you may be sure of that; In what you have written "they see," or "fancy they see," a rat; The Countess of Derby, Lady Palmerston, and Lady Carlisle, Hide under their names a vast amount of political guile; And the Duchess of Sutherland, all beauteous though she be, Is but an agent of the *Times*, it is very plain to see. They are set on by their husbands this dangerous course to steer; Though for what purpose, to Mrs. Ex is not yet made very clear.

Women in the Southern States are the most educated on earth, And know to how many hundreds of thousands their friends are giving birth; And they know a great deal about leagues, and their thoughts wander far; And so they use a great many long words to show how learned they are.

It seems this very slavery was on Britain once a blot, So long ago that the date thereof is now remembered not; But ancient Kings and Queens, and above all the blessed Anne, Thought pocketing the price of men was a very knowing plan. What, though England at a vast expense, and for a length of time, Has seen the wrong, and sought by deeds to palliate her crime. Though every one who bears her name or seeks her guardian care, In life and limb, in wife and child, is free as her mountain air. It may be she had failed to do what she considers right, Had the grandpapa of Mrs. Ex been less plucky in the fight. No doubt "distinguished husbands" will an explanation show, And penitential editors will feel a virtuous glow. But if you think your Bishops, your statesmen, Peers, and prelates fine, Your Kings, and Queens, and gentry have learned anything divine, Mrs. Ex, she begs to state at once, lest the subject be forgot, She has looked into the matter, and she knows that they have not!

Thus the crocodile, good sisters, is a creature very vile, Yet will he weep sad tears, though he means to eat you all the while; And some dealer in romance has beguiled your hearts, I know— You have read, no doubt, and have believed, the work of Mrs. Stowe.

So, you see, we are up to snuff, and I hope that you'll refrain From putting forth your sentiments in such an odious strain. We really are so proud, and in our morals so sublime, That for coronets to lecture us is only waste of time. So mind your own affairs—for, somewhere, the other day, I saw with shame you only give ten million pounds away. Go, Duchess good, of Sutherland (a bright jewel you can spare, I know, from your "enormous wealth," or some gem that decks your hair) And seek the dingiest, saddest haunt that poverty may hold, And hear some feeble wretch exclaim, "We are not bought or sold; "We are no man's 'property' or 'wealth,' whatever ills we bear; And the ties of husband, children, wife, apart no hand may tear." And, Duchess fair, slack not your pace, until you wondering stand, Astonished at your errand, by the Admiralty so grand. Collect your scattered thoughts—remember all your country's brawls, And think about "poor Jack" and the "Nile," and "Nelson" and "St. Paul's;"

That "Magna Charta is a farce," and the "Prime Minister" a hum— For if you go to speak to him, he will tell you to be dumb. Should you ask about the "press-gang" he may think you rather slow, For that was discontinued about thirty years ago.

Women of England, go to Ireland: its state is quite a shame, And "avaricious landlords" are most horribly to blame. Did sympathising English hearts ever seek for Irish good, Whilst we oped our granaries wide and sent them lots of food? No tender charities are yours; and you'll hear with some amaze, Religious toleration is an unmeaning phrase.

Now condescending Mrs. Ex has once been on English ground, And viewed with great emotion the memorials scattered round; She looked at Westminster Abbey, and thought it a great sight, And at a great many other things, as well enough she might. She herself is one of the purest Anglo-Saxon Celtic daughters, And knows "Charlie over the Lea" and "Charlie over the Waters;" And she belongs to two Scottish clans, who on an evil day Were slain—and, what was worse, had their cattle all driven away. But if England will send members of Parliament *quantum suff.*, And write "homilies" on justice, humanity, and stuff! If emissaries and nobles, who to the States have been, Will persist in coming back, to tell what they have heard and seen, Mrs. Ex will visit England with anger the most abiding, And stir up every mother's son to give it a good hiding.

\* *Vide "The wide, wide world."*  
† The same paper that contained Mrs. Ex-President John Tyler's Address gave an interesting account of a ladies' "Convention" for disowning the use of rum—Mrs. Johnson in the chair—Meeting adjourned after several eloquent speeches had been delivered.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The complete change which the weather has undergone has necessitated the postponement of the Lincoln, Hereford, and other meetings, and makes it doubtful if those appointed for the ensuing week will come off. The engagements to be decided, weather permitting, stand thus:—Steeple-chasing on Tuesday, at Carmarthen and St. Ives; and on Wednesday (the great event of the season), at Liverpool; and coursing on Tuesday and Thursday, at Altcar (the Waterloo meeting); and on Wednesday, at Everley.

#### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Although a fair average amount of business was got through, the movements were confined to the further advance of Honeywood, and the decline of Cineas, for the Derby; and to a large outlay on Miss Mowbray and Bourton on the Liverpool Steeplechase. At the break up the quotations stood as follows:—

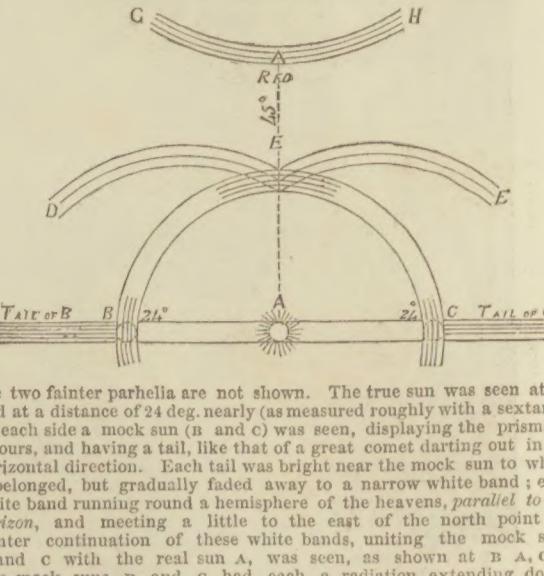
6 to 1 agst Miss Mowbray (t)	9 to 1 agst Bourton	12 to 1 agst Duc-an-Dhurras
9 to 1 — Oscar (t)	11 to 1 — Sir Peter Laurie	20 to 1 — half-and-half
6 to 1 agst Contentment (t)	16 to 1 agst Lampedo	25 to 1 agst Terpsichore
12 to 1 agst The Varmint (t)	15 to 1 agst Julian	
10 to 1 agst Maria	14 to 1 agst Lindrick	14 to 1 agst Hobby Horse
	NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—5 to 1 agst Contentment (t)	
	ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—7 to 2 agst Syphine (t)	
20 to 1 agst Contentment	25 to 1 agst Sorrelow	50 to 1 agst Braxey
20 to 1 — Trifles	25 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	
9 to 1 agst West Australian	15 to 1 agst Pharos	25 to 1 agst Ninnymammer
14 to 1 — Honeywood (t)	20 to 1 — The Reiver	40 to 1 — Orinoco (t)
15 to 1 — Cineas		50 to 1 — Vanderdecken (t)
OAKS.—5 to 1 agst Catherine Hayes, taken freely)		

THURSDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon was on a small scale, and without much effect on the quotations, which averaged as under:—

LIVERPOOL STEEPELCHASE.		
13 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie	20 to 1 agst Peter Simple	
14 to 1 — Vixen Hallo	25 to 1 — Carrigh (t)	
16 to 1 — Duc-an-Dhurras	25 to 1 — Abd-el-Kader	
30 to 1 agst Benedict (t)		
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP		
1 to 1 agst Contentment	25 to 1 agst Lampedo	
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—7 to 1 on the field.		
CHESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst Scarecrow	40 to 1 agst Truth	
20 to 1 — Contentment	33 to 1 — Braxey	
9 to 1 agst West Australian (t)	15 to 1 agst Honeywood (t)	40 to 1 agst Orinoco
15 to 1 — Pharos (t)	20 to 1 — Umbriel	40 to 1 — Vanderdecken
15 to 1 — Cresles (t)	25 to 1 — Ninnymammer (t)	50 to 1 — Ethelbert

REMARKABLE SOLAR HALOS AND MOCK SUNS, AS SEEN ON FEB. 15, IN HERTFORDSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AND ESSEX.

This day (Feb. 15, 1853), I was called out a little before one o'clock P.M. to look at an odd appearance about the sun. I went out of the house accordingly, and saw a beautiful halo round the sun, with four parhelia, of which the annexed Diagram will give some idea, except that



the two fainter parhelia are not shown. The true sun was seen at A, and at a distance of 24 deg. nearly (as measured roughly with a sextant); on each side a mock sun (B and C) was seen, displaying the prismatic colours, and having a tail, like that of a great comet darting out in an horizontal direction. Each tail was bright near the mock sun to which it belonged, but gradually faded away to a narrow white band; each white band running round a hemisphere of the heavens, parallel to the horizon, and meeting a little to the east of the north point; a fainter continuation of these white bands, uniting the mock suns B and C with the real sun A, was seen, as shown at B A, C A. The mock suns B and C had each a radiation extending downwards in a circular direction to a small extent, but extending upwards to a much greater extent, and meeting at E, forming (as might be seen on a careful inspection), a complete semicircle, which was intersected at and near E by a wavy prismatic-coloured line D E F, shaped something like a pair of bird's wings extended, and in the act of flying. No mock sun was, however, seen at the point of intersection E. Above this, at a further altitude of about 21 deg. (or 45 deg. from the sun), and not far to the south of the zenith was a beautifully-coloured segment of a circle, like the central part of an inverted rainbow (G H) having the red band (as it is believed all the other coloured forms had also) turned towards the sun.

On the white horizontal belt before spoken of, two other mock suns, of a pale white or grey colour, were visible at the E.N.E. and N.W. points, being apparently equi-distant from the sun. A similar appearance was looked for in the N.N.E., but could not be distinguished, although the belt there could be clearly traced.

The above appearance lasted,

## SKETCHES FROM THE VICTORIA GOLD DIGGINGS.



GAOL AND COMMISSIONERS' STATION.

SKETCHES FROM THE VICTORIA GOLD DIGGINGS.  
BY J. A. GILFILLAN.

WE have received from South Australia the following graphic Sketches from Mr. J. A. Gilfillan; a gentleman who, it will be seen, handles his pen and pencil with equal facility, and whose personal experience and enterprise enable him to offer one of the most faithful and interesting pictures of "Life at the Diggings" which have yet been presented to English readers.

Mr. Gilfillan left Melbourne for the diggings on the 29th of March, 1852. We regret we are unable to find room for his account of his journey, the features of the country he passed through, and the adventures which awaited him. It must suffice at present to say that, after some hardships, he arrived at the diggings on the Saturday following. Next day was Sunday, and here we take up his journal:—

Sunday.—What a contrast! After the first two or three hours of the morning, which throughout my stay at the diggings seemed devoted to fellings trees, all is comparatively a dead calm during the entire day: nor did the law, at the time, have anything to do in the matter. So strong a moral power did the better thinking, forming, at least, in Forest Creek a vast majority, exercise over the reprobate minority, that I did not witness a single instance of gross violation of the Sabbath, or wanton insult offered to the ministers of the gospel, who, preaching in the open air, generally obtain large congregations, and are listened

to with becoming reverence. On one occasion an excellent example was set by the right rev. Bishop, Dr. Perry. Three times in the course of one Sabbath did he address large congregations on subjects suitable to their circumstances. Elevated above the mass by only the stump of a tree, did the worthy Bishop himself lead the psalmody in the soul-stirring strains of the "Old Hundredth." Many, who choose not to attend divine service, lounge idly about their tents, or make the rest day a day of visits to their friends at a distance; while a knot of Celestials, to the number of about a dozen and a half, who have congregated at the Golden Point, seemingly having cut "Jos" since they left China, and not yet being converts to any other faith, spend the day, as, indeed, they do the whole of their spare time, in gambling.

On Monday, I was deputed by our party to trudge to the Commissioner's for our licenses. On my arrival, I found a considerable crowd of applicants before me, ranged in Indian file along the rail surrounding the Commissioner's tent, each waiting his turn to be served; and by the time the Assistant Commissioner arrived, the crowd had become excessively dense. After pushing and struggling for the whole day to tail on to the line, so slow was the forward movement, that, on the Commissioner's rising, I was compelled to return, my errand unaccomplished; and it was only by taking my station four hours before the office opened, that I was more successful on the following day. This delay is not occasioned by filling in the licenses only, but from the weighing of the gold paid by the diggers, half an ounce of that metal being taken in lieu of thirty shillings, the price of the license. For the first ten days of each month—the time in which all the

licenses must be issued—is the same scene exhibited. The same rushing, pushing, struggling, and mauling occur; some resorting to blows to place themselves on the file in advance of the weaker or more spiritless occupants; while beyond the reach of the rail, an anxious crowd dance attendance for hours, or even days. Many strange *rencontres* take place at this general rendezvous: old chums, friends who had parted years ago in their native land, recognise each other; relations long separated, unaware of their contiguity of residence and similarity of occupation, and who might, but for this opportunity, have continued so—for the digger, being a burrowing animal, spending two-thirds of the daylight beneath the surface of the earth, does not take much pains to discover who are his neighbours.

From this crowd one sample of the gold-seeker keeps aloof, and is only to be seen prowling about deserted holes, or after and before those legally working them are at their labours, gleanings gold, or committing acts of larceny in unprotected tents. They do not claim brotherhood in the guild, and, never arming themselves with a license, spend much time and ingenuity in dodging the police, who are known to them generally at a distance by their carbines, having here no dress to distinguish them from the diggers themselves. These vagabonds are called "fossickers"—a term, I believe, of Californian origin.

The social state of the diggings, so far as my own observation extended, as well as from the testimony of those occupying other localities, has been most grievously maligned. The various accounts of murders, or even of ferocious and unprovoked assaults are, for the most part, purely imaginative. The great wonder should be, the amount of honesty and personal



SABBATH AT THE OLD POST-OFFICE, FOREST CREEK.—BISHOP PERRY PREACHING.

## SKETCHES FROM THE VICTORIA GOLD DIGGINGS.



TRAVELLING TO THE DIGGINGS.

security that actually exists in a population plentifully besprinkled with lawless vagabonds from all quarters of the globe—Pentonville and Millbank “penitents,” Vandemonian and other clerks of St. Nicholas—whose very gait proclaims a tale of lengthened years in gyves.

The most common kind of robbery is that of the diggers themselves robbing their mates. Parties are often formed of persons before unknown to one another. These injudicious co-partnerships are constantly being dissolved and re-formed, the less vigilant and more confiding members being duped by the more unscrupulous and designing. If, after the division of their gains has taken place, the portion of one be stolen by another, the thief, on detection, may be legally convicted and punished; but, if their united gains be stolen in mass, it is said the law takes no cognisance of it, owing to the difficulty of each proving his own property.

The necessity for the establishment of an adequate police force is much felt; a local court is also required at or near the canvas capital of the Victoria El Dorado, to destroy the confidence criminals at present entertain to of evading the penalties of the law. The digger's time is valuable; and, rather than become prosecutor, and be forced to dance attendance during the criminal session in one of the most expensive towns in Australia, and that, perhaps, just as some rich auriferous deposit has been lighted on, he suffers the criminal to escape. Misdemeanours of every grade were visited by a somewhat ludicrous species of durance, varying in duration according to the caprice or judgment of the higher functionaries appointed for that duty by the Government. The digger caught without a license was chained to a gum-tree, till he paid, the sly grog-seller and the thief till an opportunity occurred of trooping them down to Melbourne. At last, however, a gaol, composed of logs, with a bark roof, has been erected, of which the annexed Drawing gives a view. The greatest hardship falls to the lot of such as are merely incarcerated on presumptive evidence of guilt. Would not the appointment of a Circuit Judge cure this evil? The police force is inadequate, whether as regards the number or the zeal of its members. The difficulty of recruiting its strength among a population engaged in such profitable speculation renders it impossible to make a proper selection. One of the regular drivers of a spring-cart, carrying passengers only, was, on his way to Melbourne, stopped by three of the mounted police, handcuffed, and robbed of a considerable sum of money. With his wrists still confined in his new bracelets, he managed to ride to the Head Commissioner's station, where he lodged an information. The rascals were captured a few days afterwards, tried in Melbourne, and, I believe, condemned to work in irons on the roads.

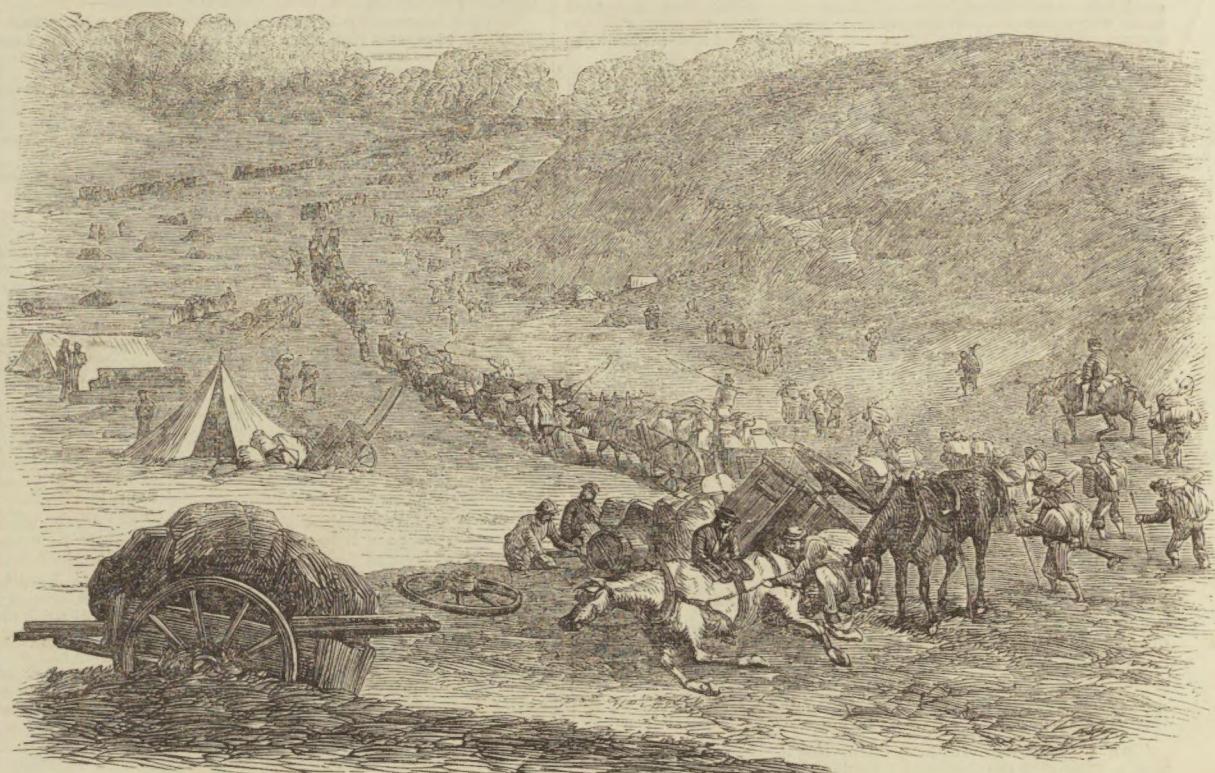
The penitentiaries are very comfortably and rather tastefully clad, and, until near enough to examine the materials of which their dress and appointments are composed, have more the appearance of officers in undress than that of mere privates—as may be seen by the Illustration. Little occurs to trench on the even tenor of their repose, except a parade or two a day, and as many guards a week; three sentries—one at the Commissioner's tent, one at the gaol, and a third at the guard-house door being deemed sufficient for the safeguard of the garrison and its occupants.

During the first five weeks of our labour, our party, consisting of three men and a boy, had sunk five holes varying from twelve to twenty-five feet in depth, in achieving which the most unremitting toil was necessary, having in one of them cut with gad and pick through solid rock eight feet in thickness, besides what is termed “driving,” that is, excavating in a lateral direction in search of the precious metal, but with little success. Some parties were tolerably lucky; but in a vast majority of cases the want of water was much felt, and the soil, however richly impregnated with fine gold, lay useless around the pits; nuggets which could be detected by the naked eye being the only kind it was possible to collect; so that rain was anxiously desired.

There is no more common error among those who have not tried it than that of supposing gold digging to be mere child's play. I can assure them, from experience, that the very reverse is the case. He who would become instructed as to the excessive labour and frequent disappointment to

which the gold-digger is subjected, should look at a professed well-sinker, on a piece of land the surface of which furnishes no sure indications of where a spring may be said to exist. Let him watch the labourer through every stage of the work; let him observe every muscle strained by the violent exertion required in removing huge masses of stones; heaving, as long as the surface remains within reach, spadeful after spadeful after earth,

clay, or gravel, the matrix little less pervious to his tools than the solid rock, many feet of which he may have to cut through; let him mark the constrained position in the confined earthen cage down which he works his way, the streams of perspiration exuding from every pore of his body. But the regular well-sinker is from childhood inured to labour, while the gold-digger becomes crippled by the constrained position, and his hands



A WINTER JOURNEY TO THE DIGGINGS.

are blistered and cut by unpractised handling of the spade, against the jagged sides of the hole.

Some have been known to sink under repeated failures. Of this, one of the diggers in this locality furnished a singular example. The foolish fellow had sunk nineteen holes, in none of which had he found gold. In an evil moment, he swore that if the next turned out unproductive he

would blow out his brains. The twentieth venture proved a blank also when, true to his vow, he deliberately loaded his pistol and put an end to his existence. He lies doubled up in a rudely-constructed box—coffin-makers being scarce here—and, by a curious coincidence, his grave is in one of the very holes the fatal cause of his folly.

The truth appears to be, that in a vast number of cases, however un-



ESCORT OF GOLD.

remitting the labour bestowed—for science has very little to do with the matter—the gains are “nil.” There are, of course, on so many gold-fields, new discoveries being constantly brought to light, and a great diversity in the amount of the diggers’ gains. The facts, as far as I have been able to ascertain them on the spot are, taking the average say of a hundred persons: two, make two or three thousand pounds sterling—sometimes, but very rarely, double that sum; ten accumulate a few hundreds; sixty-eight earn triple mechanics’ wages; the other thirty barely exist, or do not even pay their expenses. I am perfectly aware that these facts are not generally known, and will not easily be credited, so much have people been misled by the accounts of the interested, and the flaming descriptions of penny-a-liners, who often, while they are conscientious enough to state no positive falsehood, blazon forth instances of extraordinary success, while all allusion to even the possibility of failure is suppressed.

The above remarks apply to the present season, the dry months. The greater part of the earth thrown out of the holes contains, no doubt, a considerable quantity of gold; but it is concealed from the naked eye, and, there being no water to wash the ore, it lies near the pit, so much unprofitable dirt. The introduction of machinery, instead of the ineffective mechanical aids at present resorted to, would, no doubt, amply remunerate the capitalist who might have the courage to try the experiment.

Among other rambles, that to the Commissioner’s station offers about as great an amount of attraction as any. The canvas metropolis of the Southern El-Dorado is rapidly enlarging, and may, at no distant period, become a regularly-built town, boasting of its municipal privileges, its town-house, its theatre, and hotels. Already, besides the encampment, which bears the stamp of a military station, its garrison consists of 130 pensioners, and about a dozen rank and file, of the 11th Foot, commanded by a subaltern; it is the head-quarters of the horse and foot police. There are in its immediate vicinity many weather-boarded stores, some of them of huge dimensions, and two large wooden edifices; the one intended as a new post-office, the other a barrack for the military and police.

A new post-office was much wanted; the old one, about five miles higher up the creek, being a private speculation, licensed by the Government, and so wretchedly conducted as to give universal dissatisfaction. At the time it was abolished there were left on hand no less than 6000 undelivered letters, chiefly owing to the irresponsible carelessness and mismanagement of the concern. Not only were those who had a right to apply for their letters often disappointed, even when the letters were known to have arrived, but letters were delivered without question—thus risking, and, indeed, aiding frauds, which deprived many expectants of valuable news or remittances.

May 10.—Everybody has been languishing for rain, none having fallen, except a few insignificant showers, for the last three months. We have now enough, in all conscience—a deluge. Our tents are saturated; sore throats, catarrh, and rheumatism prevail in all directions; the holes are brimful, and, for a time, unworkable; in many cases the dividing walls of earth giving way under the influence of the wet. A week’s rain has set this human ant-hill in a sad bustle; some peeling bark; others felling and splitting wood for slab huts; numbers quarrying and transporting stone for warm dwellings against the winter, each to be furnished with fire-place and chimney.

May 17.—Another week, and stone, clay, and timber structures are far advanced. They vary from the rude primitive cone, coated with bark, up to a rough attempt at the more modern cottage *ornée*. I wish them all happiness in their new domiciles; but, having received more amusement than profit from my journey and labours, I for the present take my *conge*; but being, if not on principle, at least from habit (said to be second nature), a nomad, I may at some not distant date, become once more a digger.

The scenery on my return journey presented a very different aspect to what it did on travelling up to Forest Creek. The rain had carpeted the earth with tender grass, refreshed the verdure of the trees, and filled many water-holes and low flats, so as to give a most pleasing effect to scenery which on first passing seemed hideously arid and distressing to the eye.

On our return we passed one almost continuous stream of adventurers, who, in spite of wind and weather, were hurrying on to Forest Creek and Bendigo, accompanied by, or dragging and pushing before them, every known species of vehicle, except perhaps an ice-sledge. Some of the more unique I have selected as fit subjects for pictorial illustration, and let me assure the reader that I have not drawn on my imagination for a single illustration. When it is considered that the extraordinary vehicles which I represent have to travel from 80 to 120 miles to reach their destination, many may be apt to impute to me some exaggeration; but so great has been my forbearance that many a well-attested description of every curious equipage I have forbore to illustrate because, not having seen them, I could not personally vouch for their truth. One of these is worth recording—that of a kind of huxter’s cart, drawn by four white bulldogs, which, notwithstanding repeated halts for a fight, in defiance of a stout whip, mercilessly exercised by their owner (a Vandemonian), reached the diggings, perfectly sound in wind and limb, on the fourth day from the moment of starting from Melbourne.

#### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

(By Electric Telegraph from Trieste.) FRIDAY MORNING.  
The Adria has arrived at Trieste, after a passage of 140 hours, from Alexia; she brings the following news from India:—

The Burmese occupy the Aeng Pass with a large force. Pegu (the province, we suppose,) has been again occupied by a large force of Burmese. They raised the siege (of the town) on the 8th and 9th of January, and marched to the defence of Schoygt upon learning that General Steel was advancing upon that place. The Burmese have retired from Prome and from Meadiam.

It is said that a revolution has taken place at Ava, by which the old King has been deposed and driven out, and that the new King has recalled the troops to Ava, and desires peace. Fever and diarrhoea prevailed among our troops, and were increasing. The insurrection in China caused considerable devastation. The Pottinger has brought (to Suez) twenty-one boxes of gold dust from Australia.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, has expressed his intention of increasing, at his own expense, the band of this fine regiment from its present number (thirty-two) to the complement of sixty, in order that it shall be equal in strength to most of the Continental bands. It is generally known that the expenses of the bands of the British army are defrayed entirely by the officers (Government allowing only fourteen men to be taken off duty for the purpose of forming the band); so that this liberal act of the Prince Consort will be highly esteemed by his regiment.

WOOLWICH ROYAL ARSENAL.—Lord Raglan, G.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance; H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord A. Fitzclarence, arrived at Woolwich at ten o’clock on Wednesday. The Royal and distinguished visitors proceeded to inspect the new machine for making Minie musket-balls, at the rate of 10,000 per hour; and the principle of the machine, and its mode of self-action, were explained by Mr. Anderson, the inventor; and its simplicity, and the perfect nature of the balls made by it, elicited the highest approbation of the visitors. The new smoke-consuming apparatus was afterwards inspected; and then the newly-purchased horses for the Horse Artillery were paraded for inspection—there being 1280 now with the batteries.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT NICKLE, accompanied by the officers of his staff (Captain King, 3rd Regt.; and Mr. Wallace, Gren. Guards), has embarked in the *Australian* steamer, to assume the command of the troops in New South Wales.

THE “WINDEOUDEN.”—Notice has been given that the Admiralty have despatched her Majesty’s steamers *Vulture* and *Magicienne*, with stores, to cruise in the chops of the Channel, for the purpose of relieving such of the homeward-bound vessels as may be detained by the adverse state of the wind, and which may also be in want of provisions and water.

A HINT TO LORD HARDINGE.—On the celebration of the next birthday of her Majesty, it would not, perhaps, be inappropriate if the General Commanding-in-Chief were to give orders for field-day to take place throughout the United Kingdom on that occasion. The whole of the troops of the Line, Militia, and Enrolled Pensioners, and, in fact, every portion of the disposable force of the country, might be brigaded together where practicable, thus combining a suitable ceremonial and compliment with objects of instruction.—*United Service Gazette*.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.—The Estimates for 1853-4 have been published, and, as anticipated, considerably exceed those voted for the current year, 1852-3. The amount voted for the present year was £2,529,821; the amount required for the next year is £3,053,567; an increase of £523,746.

NEW LIFE-BOATS.—On Thursday some interesting experimental trials were made at Limehouse with two new life-boats, on the design of Mr. Peake, of her Majesty’s Dockyard, Woolwich, built by the Messrs. Forrest, for the National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, to be placed at Whitehaven and Budehaven. Mr. Peake, the designer; Captain M. Hardy, R.N.; Captain Ward, R.N., the life boat inspector to the society, and several other gentlemen, were present on the occasion. The result of these trials was highly satisfactory.

TAX ON COALS.—It is shown by a Parliamentary paper printed in the present session, that in the year 1851, the duties on coals brought by land, at the rate of 1s. id. per ton, levied in the port of London, were, after the expense of collection, £2,071 5s. 5d., and on sea-borne coals, £165,461 1s. 3d. The commission just ordered will show other duties, and the manner in which the said duties are levied.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

###### FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.—OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The House to-night was crowded with members anxious to hear Mr. Disraeli inaugurate his opposition to the new Ministry. The House of Lords having risen early, many of their Lordships hastened to the seats allotted to them in the Commons’ House. Among the Peers present we observed the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Wicklow, Lord Monteagle, &c. Mr. Disraeli’s sarcasms were delivered in a confident tone and buoyant manner; while Lord J. Russell’s reply, it was observed, was languid, and frequently inaudible from the low tone in which he spoke—affording some colour to the prevailing rumour that the noble Lord’s health is not sufficiently vigorous to enable him to undergo the labours and fatigues incident to the post of Foreign Secretary, when superadded to the anxieties of the leadership of the House of Commons.

Mr. DISRAELI said he wished, before going into Committee of Supply, to make some inquiries of the Government with respect to our relations with France. This was the most important subject of modern politics. Our commercial relations with that country, which were rapidly increasing in extent, were susceptible of almost infinite development. He admitted that the late Government had established the militia—had strengthened the artillery—had made arrangements to fortify the arsenals, and strengthen important posts on the coast—had increased the navy by 5000 sailors and 1500 marines—and had provided a Channel fleet of fifteen or twenty sail of the line, with an adequate number of frigates and smaller ships. Still, this increase in our armaments was not undertaken by the late Government from any distrust of Louis Napoleon or the French Government. No doubt there was a prejudice against the Emperor of the French in this country, for two reasons—first, that he terminated a Parliamentary Constitution—and, secondly, that he had abrogated the liberty of the press. “Now,” said Mr. Disraeli—

It is not probable I shall ever say or do anything which should tend to depreciate the influence or to diminish the power of Parliament or the press. My greatest honour is to be a member of this House, in which all my thoughts and feelings are concentrated; and, as for the press, I am myself a gentleman of the press (hear, hear), and have no other es-*cutechon* (Cheers). And I think that all parties in this country have come to the conclusion that the liberty of the press is the most valuable of our public privileges, because, in fact, it secures the enjoyment of all the rest (Cheers).

But it was extremely difficult to form an opinion upon French politics, and so long as the French people were exact in their commercial dealings and friendly in their political relations, it was just as well that we should not interfere in the management of their domestic concerns. Sir James Graham had described the ruler of France as a despot, who had trampled upon the rights and liberties of 40,000,000 of men. Therefore the French people, according to the right hon. gentleman, were slaves. He would not be so impertinent as to suppose this an indiscretion. What! an indiscretion from “all the talents”? Impossible! He had understood Lord J. Russell the other day, when speaking of Sir C. Wood’s speech at Halifax, to lay down the principle—

That you may call the French slaves if you are speaking illustratively of politics in general (laughter), but you must not call the Emperor of France a tyrant, or his subjects slaves, if you are formally treating of the foreign relations of the country (Continued laughter). Now, I frankly admit that the right hon. gentleman was not treating of the foreign relations of the country; he was offering arguments against extended suffrage and vote by ballot—arguments which I trust have had a due influence on the mind of the President of the Board of Works (Cheers and laughter).

People were told we had in the present Cabinet vast experience and administrative adroitness—safe men, who never would blunder. They had neither a principle nor a party, and what claim had they under Heaven to be a Ministry, if they had not discretion? Yet, at the very outset, one of the most experienced of these statesmen was holding up to public scorn and indignation the ruler and the people, a good and cordial understanding with whom were the cardinal points of all sound statesmanship. Another member of the Cabinet, Sir C. Wood, had also given his opinion on the politics of France.

The right hon. Baronet (said Mr. D’Israeli) has explained in a letter, that he may have said unpremeditatedly that the Emperor of the French gagged the press of France, that he gagged the press of Brussels, and that he hates our press because it speaks the truth, and he cannot gag it; but still he did not mean to say anything at all offensive to the Emperor (Laughter). I know the right hon. gentleman is in the habit of saying very offensive things without meaning it. I know he has outraged the feelings of many individuals without the slightest intention of doing so; and, therefore, in reference to his peculiar organization, I can only say that that is a very awkward accomplishment (Cheers and laughter).

Belgium was an independent country, governed by the wisest and most accomplished of living princes, and nothing could be more humiliating to the King of the Belgians, to say nothing of the Belgian nation, than for a Minister of Queen Victoria to say that King Leopold permitted the press of his country to be gagged by a foreign power. But he contended that the press of Belgium was not gagged, and proceeded to quote another passage from the Halifax speech of Sir C. Wood. He says:—

I do not think there will be a general war, but I tell you what you will have; you will have bodies of 500 men suddenly thrown upon your coast; and how would you like that?—how would your wives and daughters be treated?

Borrowing the words of the great Whig Minister, the Earl of Shelburne, he would say, “One would suppose, in listening to the right hon. gentleman, that he imagines the French nation to be corsairs and bandits of Turkey and Morocco.” He denounced the “Halifax hypothesis,” that, without declaring war, the French would land bands of men on our coasts to commit the desecrating enormities hinted at. He reminded the House of Lord John Russell’s invective against Lord Aberdeen when he vindicated Lord Palmerston upon the dispute with Greece about Don Pacifico. The noble Lord then said, “My noble friend is not the Minister of Austria; he is not the Minister of Russia; he is not the Minister of France.”

Who, then, was the Minister of Austria, Russia, and France? (Cheers). Who sat for the portrait? (Cheers and laughter). It is the portrait of the present Prime Minister of England, drawn by his leader of the House of Commons, and he has paid the artist for his performance by degrading him from the post of which he was worthy (Loud cheers).

Mr. Disraeli proceeded to give an account of a series of imaginary newspaper paragraphs which he said he had read on the previous day, but which the reader will seek in vain, we apprehend, in any of the “ordinary channels of public information.” One represented the noble Lord as about to have some office, where there was nothing to do, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Waterloo-bridge. The only place the description met was that of the toll-gatherer of that unfortunate bridge. Another account said the noble Lord was to have a room allowed him in the office of the Secretary of State, with two clerks. He protested against this system of shutting up great men in small offices. The House laughed heartily at these sallies; and Mr. Disraeli concluded a brilliant speech by saying—

We have at this moment a Conservative Ministry, and we have a Conservative Opposition (Cheers). Where are the Whigs (Cheers)—with their great traditions—with two centuries of Parliamentary lustre, and of national patriotism? (Loud cheers). There is no one to answer (Renewed cheering). Where, I ask, are the youthful energies of Radicalism? Awakened, I fear, from the dreams of that ardent inexperienced which attends sometimes the career of youth, it finds itself at the same moment used and discarded (Cheers): used without compunction, and not discarded with too much decency (Cheers). Where are the Radicals? Is there a man in the House who declares himself to be a Radical? (Hear, hear.) No, not one. He would be afraid of being caught, and turned into a Conservative Minister (Roars of laughter). Well, how has this curious state of things been brought about? I believe I must go to that inexhaustible magazine of political devices, the First Lord of the Admiralty, to explain the present state of affairs. He told us that his political creed was this:—“I take my stand on progress.” Well, sir, I thought at the time that progress was an odd thing to take one’s stand upon (Much laughter). But I find that it was a system perfectly matured, and now brought into action, of which the right hon. gentleman spoke. For we have now got a Ministry of “progress,” and every one stands still (Cheers and laughter). We never hear the word “reform” now; it is no longer a Ministry of reform; it is a Ministry of progress, every member of which resolves to do nothing (Laughter). Now, I don’t want to be unreasonable, but I think there ought to be some limit to this system of open questions (Cheers). Let Parliamentary reform, let the ballot be open questions; but, at least, let your answer to me to-night prove that, among your open questions, you are not going to make one of the peace of Europe (Loud cheers).

Lord J. RUSSELL charged the right hon. gentleman with making a party question of the foreign policy of the country; with trying to throw suspicion on the intentions of Government towards our nearest neighbour; with endeavouring to sow dissension between two of the most powerful countries of Europe. Such a party question was, indeed, a calamity, and the right hon. gentleman’s speech was such as evinced a mind deeply imbued with faction. He repeated that the Government was on terms of amity with France. There were two questions upon which he took a greater interest than any other—the education of the people, and the amendment of the representation—but he would not be pushed on to bring forward measures which were either out of time, or were not likely to be adopted.

The right hon. gentleman has alluded to me and the position which at present I have the honour to hold. I occupy that position from the full conviction which I entertain that it is really the desire of the country, that although one may be a Whig and another a Conservative-Liberal, those divisions ought not to prevent a Ministry being formed which shall connect as many men as possible together who can agree in their principles, and who are capable of carrying on the Administration of the country (Cheers). Sir, anything that I can do, in whatever capacity in office, belonging to the Government or not belonging to the Government, in order to carry that wish of the country into effect, it will be my desire to do (Much cheering).

Mr. CORDEN wished to see a beginning made by a diplomatic note to induce France to agree to a mutual reduction of armaments. Of what avail was it that successive Governments expressed their confidence in Louis Napoleon’s pacific assurances, when they went on strengthening the defences and increasing the armaments of the country?

Sir J. GRAHAM denied that he had called the Emperor of the French a despot, or his people slaves. Public speakers often committed inadvertencies; witness Mr. Disraeli, who had stigmatised the foreign Marshals in their presence as “scandalous and discomfited allies,” and had plucked a branch from the funeral wreath of a French General for the purpose of decorating the urn of our great commander.

Upon the question that the Speaker leave the chair, Mr. HUME objected to the House voting the Navy Estimates before it had determined whether or not the Income-tax should be continued.

Upon a division, the motion was carried by 164 to 28, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in moving the Navy Estimates, said they were not recommended on any ground of a hostile character towards any foreign Power whatever. He stated that the net aggregate increase amounted to £39,000 upon the three items of wages, victuals, and stores. He gave explanations of various reductions, savings, and improvements in the naval departments; he developed the views of the Government with relation to matters connected with our steam and general navy; and concluded by moving a vote of 45,500 men for the service of the navy, including 12,500 marines.

The vote was agreed to, and the House adjourned, at a quarter-past one o’clock, until Monday.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Transfers of Aid Bill, the Valuation Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill, and the Stamp Duties on Patents for Invention Bill.

The Earl of CARDIGAN complained of the intention of the Government to prosecute some of the soldiers for the part taken by them in the late occurrences at Six-mile Bridge.

The Earl of ABERDEEN replied that if the law was to be respected in Ireland, it must not be restrained in the case of soldiers; and as long as he was connected with the Government of Ireland, he was determined that justice should be administered as equally as possible, whether as regards the priest, the soldier, the peasant, or the peer. Bills would also proceed with against the priests who were engaged in the disturbance as well as against the soldiers.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Chairmen of Election Committees reported that Mr. Armstrong was unseated for Lancaster, for bribery and corruption committed by his agents; that Mr. Samuel Carter had not proved his qualification; and that Dr. Phillimore was duly elected for Tavistock; that Mr. R. Plumptre Gipps and Mr. Butler Johnstone were unseated for bribery, committed with their knowledge, by their agents, at Canterbury. The issue of the writs for Lancaster and Canterbury is suspended until after Easter.

Mr. CARDWELL stated that the Government did not intend to introduce, during the present session, any measure giving limited liability to public companies. They proposed to issue a commission to inquire into the whole subject.

Lord PALMERSTON said, he hoped, in the course of the present session, to introduce a measure to render the inspection of mines more efficient, and in some degree to provide means for the prevention of accidents. The noble Lord also stated that there was no intention at present to appoint a public prosecutor.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the British Minister at Florence was still engaged in trying to persuade the Papal Government to mitigate the sentence of perpetual imprisonment which had been passed upon Edward Murray. Mr. Murray was born of British parents: he could not say he was a British subject. In answer to Mr. G. H. Moore (who said it was the duty of the Irish members to oppose any Government which did not declare its intention of legislating on the Established Church in Ireland, except on the basis of perfect religious equality), the noble Lord said that it was not the intention of the Government to interfere in any way with the Established Church in Ireland.

Mr. BRIGHT drew attention to the ease of parties in the country who had been prosecuted for publishing placards dissuading from enlistment in the militia. These placards had a pictorial illustration at the head representing a soldier undergoing the punishment of being flogged. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and PUNCH were prevented from entering France, not because of what was said in the letter-press, but because of their illustrations, which, it was said, every one could read, and which were, therefore, calculated to create discontent. But it was monstrous in a country pretending to have a free press, that persons should be liable to have a charge of sedition brought against them for circulating such placards.

Lord PALMERSTON animadverted with great severity upon the conduct of those who circulated the placards in question. He said the

Government in Europe encouraged the musical arts, and supported operas in their capitals; that private enterprise was unequal to the gigantic task of carrying on the Italian Opera upon a scale commensurate with the wants of this great capital; and that the promoters of the bill were private gentlemen of high standing and estimable character, whose motive was not private profit, but the furtherance of musical art. The second reading, on the other hand, was opposed by Mr. HUME, Mr. CARDWELL, and other members, who objected to give a limited liability to a public company when the question of limited liability was about to be investigated by a Royal Commission. Mr. Henley, late President of the Board of Trade, had refused to certify for a charter; and Mr. Cardwell said that after he had given Mr. Lumsden an interview of upwards of an hour, he was of opinion that the decision of his predecessor was correct, and ought to be sustained. He admitted the high standing and respectability of the persons who formed this association, but the law of England recognised no distinction of persons.

The House then divided, when there appeared—For the second reading, 79; against it, 170: majority, 91.

The bill was accordingly thrown out.

#### COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

Mr. SPOONER moved that the House resolve itself into committee on the Acts of Parliament establishing the College of Maynooth, "with a view to the repeal of those clauses of the said acts which provide money grants in any way to the said college." When in the last Parliament he asked for a select committee, he was prepared to prove that the education given at Maynooth was injurious to society, detrimental to morality, subservient of due allegiance to the Sovereign, and antagonistic to the Holy Word of God. He was not met with a single denial; and, with these admissions, he felt no necessity for further inquiry. As fruits of the doctrines inculcated at Maynooth, he referred to the violent part taken by Roman Catholic priests at the late Irish elections. He contended that the Maynooth Grant had failed in converting the Irish priesthood into the friends of the Imperial Government; and he therefore implored the House to put down this establishment, because if this were not done, the Roman Catholic priests would become the masters of this country.

Mr. JAMES M'GREGOR seconded the motion.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD proposed an amendment, with a view to the consideration of "all enactments now in force whereby the revenue of the State is charged in aid of any ecclesiastical or religious purposes whatsoever, with the view to the repeal of such enactments."

The original motion was opposed by Sir W. Clay, Col. Greville, and Mr. Duffy. The amendment was supported by Mr. Mia; while Mr. Spooner's motion found supporters in Mr. L. Ball and Mr. B. Stanhope.

Sir J. YOUNG, the new Secretary for Ireland, opposed the motion on behalf of the Government, on the ground that it would answer no useful purpose, that it could not fail to prolong religious excitement and discontent in England, and add to those sectarian animosities which had been productive of such frightful consequences in Ireland. He called upon the House of Commons to abide by the principle of toleration, to avoid even the appearance of persecution, and to reject Mr. Spooner's motion by a large majority.—The debate was then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill, the object of which was to give to rate-payers in counties a control over the expenditure of the county, giving at the same time to the justices a voice in that expenditure.

Lord PALMERSTON, without pledging himself to the details of the bill, supported the second reading.

After some discussion, the bill was read a second time, with the view of being adapted to the views of the Government.

#### MAYNOOTH.

The adjourned debate was then resumed by Mr. FAGAN, who opposed both the amendment and the original motion.

Mr. MILLS opposed the grant, not only because the system taught at Maynooth was politically and morally mischievous, but because it was not founded upon the principle of religious toleration.

Mr. J. BALL warned the House of the feelings of disaffection which discussions like the present, offensive to the feelings of the Roman Catholics, were calculated to create in Ireland.

Lord LOYALTY felt bound to vote against the motion, which abolished a grant in which he believed the honour and good faith of the Legislature were involved, unless it was shown, after full inquiry, that it ought to be withdrawn.

Mr. FORTESCUE entreated representatives of Protestant constituencies to reject such irritating motions as this, and to forward the great question of religious equality.

Lord STANLEY observed that the intention of Sir R. Peel was that the settlement of 1845 should be permanent and unconditional, and that it would be impossible now to replace the question in the same position as that in which it stood prior to 1845. He then argued against the amendment, which opened a question too wide and important to be discussed as an amendment. Had the motion been for inquiry, he should have supported it.

Mr. LUCAS was opposed to both the amendment and the original resolution. The former was as objectionable to those who shared his religious opinions as the latter; he considered it, indeed, the same in a different shape, and dictated by the same feeling of religious bigotry. Let the amendment include all religious endowments in Ireland, of whatever kind, including that most flagitious of all endowments—conceived in fraud and brought forth in robbery—the Established Church in Ireland, and he would support it.

Mr. DRUMMOND said, his constituents had desired him to vote against this grant; but he had refused; offering, however, if a case was made out, and an inquiry was asked, to vote for it. He exposed the dangerous doctrines of the Jesuits, which were now, for the first time, he said, authorised by the Catholic Church. He wished to treat this not as a religious question, but as a question of a conspiracy of these men against the rights of mankind.

Sir R. INGLIS remonstrated strongly against the expressions used by Mr. Lucas with reference to the Established Church of Ireland.

Mr. SERJEANT SHEE declared that Mr. Lucas did not speak for him on the subject of the established Church in Ireland.

Sir J. SHELLEY died that, in voting for the amendment, he was actuated by religious bigotry.

An attempt was made to adjourn the debate, which failed, and the House divided upon the question whether the words in the original motion proposed by the amendment to be left out should be retained, which was negatived by 132 to 162. This destroyed the vitality of Mr. Spooner's motion; but it being now six o'clock, the amendment could not be put, so that the main question remains to be disposed of.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The following bills, on the motion of Lord St. Leonards, were read a second time, with a view of their being referred to a select committee, viz., the Suitors in Chancery Further Relief Bill, the Lunacy Regulation Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

#### THE WAR IN BURMA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH rose to ask whether the Government had any objection to produce a copy of a letter from the secret committee of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated September, 1829, giving instructions as to the mode of conducting any future war in Ava, and also any papers explanatory of the present objects of the war with Ava, and the measures now being taken to effect such objects.

The Earl of ABERDEEN had no objection to produce the documents asked for; also a statement of the expenses of the war as far as it had gone. He had great reliance upon the wisdom and ability of the Governor-General of India, and considered that all the measures taken by him were judicious.

The Earl of DERBY said that the late Government were not responsible for the commencement of the present war; but he had no hesitation in saying that it had not commenced without just cause. It was not for an offence, but for a succession of insults and encroachments, whereby this country was prevented from reaping the advantages of the successes of the previous, that the present operations were commenced.

After a few words from Lord WHARNCLIFFE, Their Lordships adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In answer to a question from Mr. Cayley, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Earl of Clarendon was the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and he (Lord J. Russell) held no office in the Ministry.

Mr. CAYLEY gave notice that he would move on an early day that a salary should be attached to the office which the noble Lord (Russell) held as leader of the House of Commons.

#### AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—TRANSPORTATION.

Sir J. PAKINGTON called the attention of the House to the state of the Australian Colonies, and the question of transportation. He referred at some length to the policy of the late Government with respect to these prosperous colonies, and asked whether the present Government intended to follow up that policy, or to deviate from it, and if so, to what extent? In the course of his statement he referred to the late gold discoveries, declaring his belief that, within a year from the time these mines began to be worked, £10,000,000 in gold had been raised. He concluded by moving for copies of the despatch from himself to the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, dated December 15th, 1852; and of his despatch to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, of the 14th December, 1852.

Mr. PEEL said no one was disposed to impugn the policy pursued by the late Government with regard to these colonies, but he had no hesitation in stating the views of the present Government with regard to the complaints embodied in the petitions from the Australian colonies. Since the change in the commercial policy of the mother country it had, no

longer any interest in the appointment of the Custom-house officers at the ports of those colonies. With regard to the Government patronage in the colonies, the complaints of the colonists were untenable and unfounded. While paying due attention to the legitimate claims of the colonists, the Government at home did not think itself justified in surrendering the whole of the patronage of the Crown. Again, with respect to the veto, he must remind the House that the Crown was a constituent part of every colonial legislature; and that the representative of the Crown in the colonies had the power to give his assent to any measure he might deem expedient, without sending home the bill. As to the claim of the colony to exercise entire control over their revenue, he believed, in the changing and rapidly-progressing condition of the colonies, it would be better to allow them to vote their own civil list, and to make their own provision for carrying on the government of the colonies. As to the question of the waste lands of the colony, the Government were not unprepared to adopt the suggestions of their predecessors. In reference to the important question of transportation, it was the intention of the Government to put an end to the existing system of transportation. Western Australia would absorb all the convicts that had recently been sent out; but no more convicts would be sent to Van Diemen's Land.

Mr. ADDERLEY expressed his satisfaction generally at the announcement of the Government on this subject.

After a few words from Lord J. RUSSELL in explanation, and Mr. HUME, the motion was agreed to.

#### ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee, for the purpose of considering certain civil disabilities affecting the Jews. He suggested that the House should at once go into committee, and he could then move his resolutions.

Sir R. H. INGLIS, having, however, protested against this course,

Lord J. RUSSELL proceeded. What he proposed by this measure was to allow to the Jewish subjects of her Majesty the same rights and privileges as were enjoyed by the Protestant Dissenters and the Roman Catholics. He trusted to the generosity of the House, if these claims were founded in justice, and if they were based upon the great principles of civil and religious liberty, that they would disregard all minor considerations, and give their assent to the measure. Having referred to that part of the oath "on the true faith of a Christian," he reminded the House that that oath was directed against certain Roman Catholics in the time of James II. No reasonable apprehension could be entertained, that, if the Jews were admitted to Parliament, they would make use of any political privilege to weaken or injure the religion of the country as by law established. Having pronounced a high eulogium upon the Jews in their private and social character, he called upon the House to do away with this last remaining disqualification, which they could safely do on the grounds of truth and justice.

Sir R. A. INGLIS repeated those objections against the admission of the Jews to Parliament which he had made on several former occasions. He trusted that the House would reject the motion of the noble Lord.

A discussion then arose, in which Sir R. Peel, Mr. NAiER, Mr. Wigram, and Colonel Sibthorpe spoke against the motion; and Viscount Monk, Viscount Dunraven, and Mr. Maurice O'Connell argued in favour of it.

Upon the division the numbers were—

For going into Committee	..	..	234
Against it	..	..	205
Majority	..	..	29

The result was received with loud cheers from the Opposition.

The House then went into committee, when a scene of some confusion arose. The resolution affirming the propriety of relieving the Jews from their disabilities was then agreed to, Mr. WALPOLE having observed that he thought it would be useless to take another division on the question.

The House having resumed, soon afterwards adjourned.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Venerable H. Cotton, of Christ Church (Archdeacon of Cashel), to be chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Rev. A. M. Wyatt, to the rural deanery of Abergavenny. **Tectories:** The Rev. J. Wenham, to West Clandon, Surrey; the Rev. W. D. Anderson to Milton Damerell, Devonshire; the Rev. J. O. Ryden, to the Isle of Elmley, Kent; the Rev. W. R. Parker, M.A., to Wittingale, Spain, Chipping Ongar; the Rev. A. Baynham, M.A., to Charlton, Wiltshire. **Vicarages:** The Rev. J. F. Thrupp to Barrington, Cambridge; Rev. Alfred Kent, M.A., to Ilاءsfield, Gloucestershire; the Rev. Richard Holmes, B.A., to Happisburgh, Norfolk; the Rev. Roger Bird, B.D., to Uffington, Berks; the Rev. Robert Wooley, M.A., to Horsey, Norfolk; the Rev. M. Onslow, M.A., to East Peckham, near Tunbridge; the Rev. R. W. Cory, M.A., to Horsley-next-the-Sea, near Yarmouth. **Incumbencies:** The Rev. George Poole, to Hanningfield, Staffordshire; the Rev. F. Williams, to Saltley; the Rev. G. Pardue, B.A., to East and West Challow, Berkshire.

**NEW CHURCH AT NORTH BRIXTON.**—A very handsome and commodious church has been erected in some fields at North Brixton, known as the Angel Town Estate. It is built chiefly of Kentish rag stone and Portland stone, in the old English style of architecture. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, and the western entrance is surrounded by a handsome square steeple, beautifully ornamented, and capable of containing a peal of eight bells. Near the edifice is a commodious house, with the requisite offices, for the minister. Further beyond, near the old station house, very neat and extensive school-houses have been built, under the superintendence of the Government Inspector of Schools, which will accommodate four or five hundred children. They are built of red brick, and have a very handsome appearance.

**ORDINATIONS.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Chester, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Worcester, &c., held ordinations on Sunday last.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—On February 16th a silver pencil-case was presented to the Rev. W. C. Adamson, curate, by the West Witton (Yorkshire) church choir. The Rev. J. Kirkina, late curate of Seagrave, Leicestershire, a presentation of valuable books, from the inhabitants of that parish.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—A deputation from the senate of the University of London, consisting of the Earl of Burlington, Chancellor of this University, with Lord Montague, Mr. Lefevre, and Mr. Warburton, members of the senate, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdon, on the 18th, at his official residence in Downing-street.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday, in the Botanical Theatre of the University, for the purpose of receiving the report of the council, to elect officers for the year ensuing, and on other business; H. C. Robinson, Esq. (in the absence of Lord Brougham) in the chair. The report having been read and adopted, the president (Lord Brougham), vice-president (Earl Fortescue), the treasurer, council, and other officers were re-elected; and the meeting separated.

**THE BISHOP OF LLANDaff.**—In consequence of the Bishop of Lincoln's death, the Bishop of Llandaff will succeed to a seat in the House of Lords, but the new Bishop of Lincoln will not be entitled to a seat in Parliament until a vacancy shall occur in the episcopal bench, other than the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester. This arrangement takes place under the provisions of the act constituting the new bishopric of Manchester.—*Globe.*

A LETTER we have received this (Wednesday) morning, dated "Lincoln, Tuesday afternoon," says "Dr. Hook's is the only name currently reported in the diocese as likely to succeed Dr. Kaye in the see of Lincoln. It would, we believe, be satisfactory to all parts in the diocese, as a working bishop is so much needed." In London Dr. Jacobson and Dr. Jeff are freely named, but of course without any authority. It is considered probable that Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, will be raised to the metropolitan see of Sydney.—*Guardian.*

**EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH.**—A deputation of schoolmasters, consisting of Messrs. Dixon, Farnham, Gwilliam, Hay, Marshall, Reid, Self, and Stevenson, waited on the Lord President of the Council, on the 19th, to present a memorial against the alterations made during the last year in the minutes of Privy Council of 1847, respecting the management of schools. After reading the memorial, Lord Granville observed that, very shortly Lord John Russell would lay before the House of Commons the intentions of the Government. His Lordship considered that it was the duty of the Committee of Council to listen to any grievances from schoolmasters, being fully assured that they would not base them on any frivolous grounds. His Lordship regretted that any difference should arise to make the clergy less anxious in assisting to carry on the work of education; and he thought it due to the schoolmaster, in the laborious duties he had to undertake, that the Government should assist in every way they could to raise his social position.

**ELECTION COMMITTEES.**—A large number of the late elections are petitioned against; and several committees have been appointed to decide on the merits of parties petitioning, and those defending their seats. —**Canterbury:** In this case the committee have decided that Mr. Gibbs and the Hon. B. Johnstone are not duly elected, through bribery on the part of their agents.—**Tavistock:** Here Mr. J. Carter has been unseated, for want of proper qualification, and Mr. R. J. Phillimore takes his place.—**Lancaster:** Mr. B. Armstrong has been ejected, and the election declared void through bribery.—**Blackburn:** Mr. W. Eccles, Esq., was a party to the same.

**ADVANCE OF WAGES ON RAILWAYS.**—In consequence of the increased value of all the necessities of life, the directors of the Great Western and the Bristol and Exeter Railway Companies have raised the wages of the numerous servants employed upon their line from 1s. to 2s. per week, according to station and conduct. The enhanced scale has been paid by the former company, and the latter commenced yesterday.

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

—**BANK, Lichfield.**—Your signature is quite unintelligible. We know nothing of the silly game of Chess for Four. Be satisfied with Chess proper, and we shall be happy to assist in the development of your Club. G. W. Luton.—If Problem No. 472 could be solved in four moves, it would be worthless. You have not yet managed it, even in five.

ALEXANDRA, Ising.—No. You must play the King. D. W. H., Barnsley.—Apply to Mr. Kling himself, at his Chess-rooms, 458, New Oxford-street.

J. P.—The position called "Stella," as given in our Number for October 7th, 1852, is without flaw of any kind.

DELEVON.—We suspect you are right.

G. L. N.—1. If "A" retained the piece in his fingers, his saying "Check" did not oblige him to play it to any particular square. 2. We never heard of such a case as the second—one player moving his King to the next square to his adversary's King, and neither party discovering it until the next move! Why do you not procure some rudimentary treatise, and learn the simple laws of the game, before attempting to play it?

BEST CHESS-CLUBS.—The hon. secretary of the Penzance Chess-club is thanked for the particulars he has kindly sent us.

LIVERPOOL CHESS-MEETING.—The account of this interesting anniversary gathering of the Liverpool Chess-club readers will be regretful to say, too late for insertion.

RICARDO.—They shall be reported on next week.

H. F. N. E. F. H.—You mistake! There is a "look on the board" in Enigma No. 79.

READING AND BERKSHIRE CHESS-CLUB.—The annual dinner and meeting of this society is appointed to take place on the 9th and 10th of next month; not the 6th and 7th, as we were erroneously informed.

SANCT-MUNGO.—We are desirous that our list should comprise every Chess society, large and small,

## EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

## THIRD NOTICE.

F. GOODALL exhibits a single specimen of his powers, and that, in many respects, a very pleasing one, entitled "The Tired Gleaners." Here we have a group of children returning from the field of their labours, and laden with the spoil of the day; one chubby little fellow is leaning against a stile, whilst two girls are reclining upon a bank. The attitudes of the latter are, perhaps, a little artificial, more after the drawing-room fashion than the corn-field; but, barring this point, we have no other objection to make against this performance. The landscape is delicately painted in, and the tone agreeably autumnal.

E. A. Goodall presents us with three of his nicely studied and nicely finished interiors. "The Interior of a Fisherman's Cottage, Brittany," is highly characteristic, the figures of the fisherman's family being evidently taken from the life. "The Sister of Charity" represents one of those pious females in the execution of her functions in the sick-room. The best of the trio, however, is unquestionably that entitled the "Grandfather—Britanny," introducing a girl at a spinning-wheel, the outer light being admitted upon the quaint apartment through a single square window of small dimensions, pierced through a thick wall.

H. L. Rolfe places upon the canvas a few of the finny tribe from the "soft-flowing Avon;" whose moist and glittering coats show they have not been long out of water. The votaries of the "gentle art" and the lovers of still-life subjects will find much to admire and little to find fault with in the dish here set before them.

In the department of landscape, Linton claims notice for two productions, both very mannered in treatment, but each with a peculiar character. In the "Ferry" the clear crisp surface of the water, and the luxuriant foliage of the rocky shore at first command attention, and hold out inducement to a closer scrutiny. Closer scrutiny, however, reveals the trick of art with which these effects intended for a "respectful distance" have been obtained: the colours laid on in abrupt and heavy dabs, after the fashion of scene-painters. In the view "On the Thames near Windsor," the same style of handling is practised, and carried even to greater extent; the intended effects being neither quite so obvious nor so successfully realised. There is, probably, a notion of following the example of Turner (in his later day) in these experimental efforts; which, however, we cannot lend ourselves to encourage.

By poor Allen, whose sudden and lamented death we have lately had occasion to announce, there is in the present Exhibition one modest, but genuine, specimen of English landscape, exhibited by his widow, entitled "Early Morning in Swaledale, Yorkshire." This is, we fear, the last exhibition of modern artists in which we may expect to admire the labours of this very promising and much-respected artist.

Of philosophic, poetic, or sentimental subjects there are varieties in the present Exhibition. R. G. Kelly paints the horrors of "An Ejection in Ireland" in a manner to move the sympathies of the sternest political economist, if not to gratify the sense of the critical observer. Ruthless policemen swaggering over kneeling and imploring females; whilst old men and infants are scattered helplessly in the *meille*. In a word, the subject is vulgarly treated, and, artistically, is of very inferior merit.

As a companion piece, we light upon T. Brooks's "Want and Abundance," exhibiting the interior and exterior of a nobleman's mansion on a cold winter's day. The canvas is divided into two compartments. In the one

"THE NIGHT MARCH."—PAINTED BY J. W. GLASS.



"THE NIGHT MARCH."—PAINTED BY J. W. GLASS.

we behold the fat porter of the house, seated half asleep in the hall chair, with a handkerchief comfortably tied over his head. At his feet is a copy of *Bell's Life in London*, which reveals the nature of his accustomed studies, and the cause, perhaps, of his accustomed mid-day nap. In the other compartment are a widow and we forget how many children crouching within the portico of the great man's door. A carriage driving up, with two footmen behind it, gives indication that

the *tableaux*, executed, we believe, by Mr. Marshall were extremely cleverly painted, introducing occasionally striking effects. Amongst the most successful were the siege of Toulon—the battle of the Nile (before and after)—the retreat from Moscow—the view of St. Helena, with the French fleet, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, awaiting the remains of Napoleon—and the grand ceremony of their re-interment in the chapel of the Hospital of the Invalides.

our interesting vagrants will soon have to remove from the position which they have taken up. The execution of this work presents no feature of merit to compensate for its inherent bad taste.

"Beware!" by H. Fitzcock, is a pleasant, and, in some respects, successful realisation of the heroine in Longfellow's lines:—

I know a maiden fair to see:  
Take Care!  
She can both false and friendly be:  
Beware! Beware!  
Trust her not:  
She is fooling thee!  
She gives thee a garland woven fair  
Take care!  
It is a fool's cap for thee to wear:  
Beware! Beware!  
Trust her not:  
She is fooling thee!

Miss A. S. W. Daniel has a very clever chiaroscuro study of a female head, with a sable head-dress, described as "Her frolic Grace, Fitzfuke;" and illustrating the well-known lines in Byron's "Juan."

Beneath "the doorway stood  
The sable friar in his sombre hood."  
"The ghost, if ghost it were, seem'd  
A sweet soul  
As ever lurk'd beneath a holy hood."

J. A. S. Mann has a fanciful subject, "The First Ear-rings," representing a young girl, playfully decorating her ears with bunches of cherries, the effect of which she appears to admire greatly in the glass.

J. W. Glass's picture of "The Night March" occupies a conspicuous position in the middle room, and commands attention by its strong effect of light and shade, and the generally spirited character of the design (See Engraving). We have here a group of horsemen in armour crossing a ford; the rays of the moon falling coldly, and with mystic effect, upon their helmets and shoulders. The execution, throughout, is entitled to high praise.

As a contrast to the cold aspect of the last-mentioned, we turn to G. E. Herring's masterly "Sunset in the Mediterranean." Here all is dappled in sunlight, and imbued with the warm and golden tints which the sun, even in its hour of setting, can bestow upon all within its range. The craft introduced upon the bright surface of the "French Lake," as the Mediterranean is called by some authorities, give life and character to the scene.

## DIORAMA ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

A NEW historical diorama, or panorama, and purporting to be illustrative of the lives of Napoleon Bonaparte, Nelson, and Wellington, was opened to private view at 69, Regent's-quadrant, on Monday evening. On attending, by invitation, we found that the description was a misnomer; the whole of the *tableaux*, with two exceptions, the battles of the Nile and Waterloo, being illustrative of the triumphs of Napoleon Bonaparte, a man who, the lecturer stated, was now "lamented and admired by all the world." The incidents of that man's career, though exciting enough at the time they occurred, have left no trace behind them; and their amplification at a moment when a better spirit pervades even the common herd of society than to admire empty deeds of martial daring, regardless of the wrong and suffering they entail, was an unprofitable labour. Many of



"SUNSET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN."—PAINTED BY G. E. HERRING.

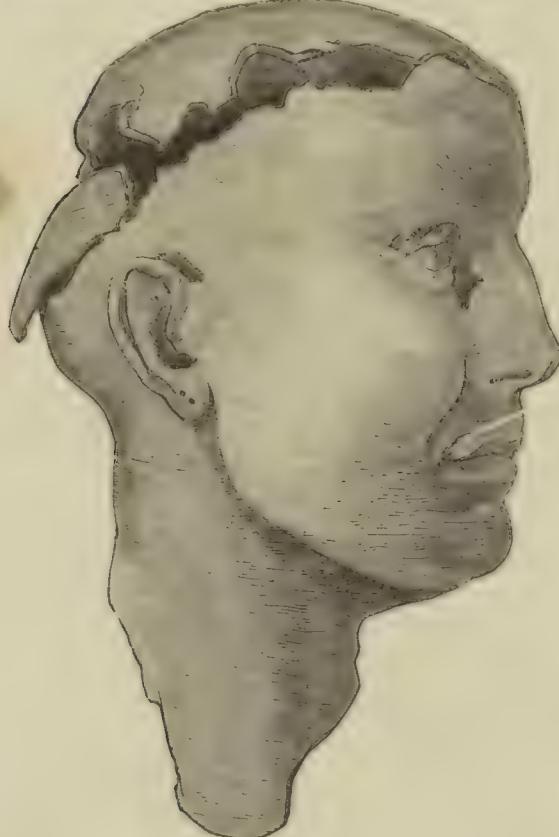
## REMARKABLE ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES AT CUMA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NAPLES, Feb. 14th.

No ancient city of Italy is more interesting to the antiquary than that of Cuma, the seat of Pelasgian, Tyrrhenian and Phoenician art and learning, when transplanted from the East to the shores of the Mediterranean. The extensive necropolis of the once important city of Cuma has, during the last few months, attracted unusual attention, from the fact of H.R.H. the Prince of Syracuse having there carried on extensive excavations with a perseverance and personal cost, for which the archaeological world must be ever grateful.

The tombs recently discovered have contained painted vases, scarabæus ornaments of gold, combs, and glass objects; but the most remarkable discovery took place a short time since. In a Roman tomb were found two skeletons, with wax heads.\* One of the wax heads (of which I send you a Drawing) is very complete; but the second had crumbled away. The remains are now in the Royal Museum of



WAX HEAD DISCOVERED IN A ROMAN TOMB, AT CUMA.

Naples, and furnish the only example yet known of a wax head being substituted in the tomb by the ancients for the natural cranium.

The question is, why were these two bodies buried with wax heads, no remains whatever of the bones of the real heads being found? Professors Fiorelli, Minervini, and Quaranta have discussed the question, and it appears to me that Fiorelli's view of the question will hold good. In the tomb, where these skeletons were discovered, a coin of Diocletian was found, which fact induces M. Fiorelli to suppose that the bodies were those of Christian martyrs of the third century; and that the wax heads were substituted by Christian friends after decapitation.

The Roman law *securi percute* did not allow the burial of criminals; but, then, it is observed, so far from Rome this regulation might have been evaded, and that the heads alone were claimed by the law. If such be the case, Christian friends are supposed to have taken casts from the heads of these victims, as there can be little doubt but that the



KNEBWORTH, HERTS, THE SEAT OF SIR EDWARD E. L. BULWER LYTTON, BART.—GARDEN FRONT.

drawing which I send you is a portrait. Such are the speculations of the antiquarian world here; probably, further reflection and study will throw new light on this interesting subject.

A very fine Temple, of the best period of Greek art, has also been discovered at Cuma, an engraving of which will shortly be published, by order of H.R.H. the Prince of Syracuse. E. W. B.

\* It should be observed that the eyes are of glass, and admirably executed.

## "MACBETH" AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE success of the splendid revival of "Macbeth" at the Princess' is as indisputable as well-merited—it continues, and is likely to continue, to gratify her Majesty's lieges for many an evening to come. We have already described the magnificent arrangements and accessories of the banquet scene; and now give an Illustration which will realise the scene to the sight as well as to the mind. The point of time taken is that when the ghost of the murdered Banquo appears in the centre of the table. (See Illustration). The effect of the apparition is, perfectly novel, as far as our experience of stage matters extends, and has evidently been inspired by a poetical feeling. There is something more than mere melodramatic mechanism in the invention and contrivance of such an incident. The dazzling illumination of the head avoids much that is unpleasant in the usual representation of the "gashes" on the brow, and preserves the sublimity and terror proper to a supernatural appearance. It is altogether in good taste. The acting of this scene, also, was superior. The great agitation of *Lady Macbeth*, while her guilty husband was suffering from the appalling nature of the vision, and the compunctions visitings of his conscience, and that remorse which clings to the murderer's memory in spite of himself, was finely interpreted; while Mr. Kean's apostrophes to the *Ghost* were rendered with great power and beauty.

The general accessories of this scene are as excellent as the par-

ticular device to which we have referred. The gallery of bards, and the groups of guests, in their peculiar costumes, rude and grand as they are, take the mind back to the period of the action of the play, and add an antiquarian value to the presentment, which may assist the serious student, as well as attract the amusement-hunting playgoer. The performance is, indeed, full of the best instruction.

Altogether, the management have done well; and it is but justice to award them all possible commendation.

## KNEBWORTH, HERTS.

THIS ancestral home of one so various and accomplished as to unite in himself the characters of the dramatist and poet, the novelist and statesman, will, doubtless, prove a welcome scene to every one of our readers. The abodes of men of genius have ever possessed great attraction for cultivated minds; and when to this living interest is added the historic vista of centuries, in the transition from the hill fortress of the Norman period to the castellated mansion of the Elizabethan age, much may be expected from the olden story of such an abode, and its eventful associations; as well as from the instant interest which attaches to the present distinguished owner. Such is Knebworth, in Hertfordshire, the seat of Sir Edward Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart., who, succeeding to the Knebworth estates by the will of his mother, took the surname of Lytton by sign-manual.

Knebworth, which is placed upon the highest elevation in the county, was held as a fortress by Eudo Dapifer, at the time of the Norman Conquest. In the reign of Edward II. (says Mr. Burke, in his recently-published "Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain") it was possessed by Thomas de Brotherton, fifth son of King Edward I. His eldest daughter and heiress, Margaret, brought the lordship of Knebworth to the celebrated Sir Walter Mauny, Knight of the Garter; and at his decease she continued to hold it under the title of Duchess of Norfolk. From her Kneb-



"THE BANQUET SCENE" FROM "MACBETH," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

worth passed to her daughter and heir, Anne, wife of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. It was then sold to Sir John Notof, treasurer of the household to Henry VI. From him it went to Sir Thomas Bourchier (son to Sir John Bourchier), Knight of the Garter, and was purchased of him by Sir Robert Lytton (of Lytton in the Peak), a Knight of the Bath, Privy Councillor to Henry VII., keeper of the wardrobe, and under-treasurer. Sir Robert Lytton immediately set about enlarging the fort; and the work was continued by his successor, William de Lytton, Governor of Boulogne Castle; and was completed in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Rowland de Lytton, Lieutenant for the shires of Hereford and Essex at the time of the Spanish invasion. Queen Elizabeth frequently visited Sir Rowland at Knebworth; and the room in which she slept at the time of the Armada is preserved, and named "Queen Elizabeth's Chamber." This honour may, in some measure, be attributed to Sir Rowland's relationship to the maiden Queen, by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Oliver Lord St. John of Bletsoe, and great granddaughter of Margaret Beauchamp (grandmother to Henry VI.), and cousin to Queen Elizabeth. The present distinguished possessor derives the Knebworth demesne from his mother, sole heiress and representative of the families of Lytton and Robinson, or Norreys de Giersy in Denbighshire.

Knebworth, thus enlarged and castellated, in the early Tudor character, was a large quadrangle with outer walls and courts, the east front or gateway having in truth been a portion of the ancient fort. For many years it was but in part inhabited; till, in 1811, Mrs. Bulwer, the mother of Sir Edward, commenced the restoration; when three sides were, of necessity, removed, and the fourth side built by Sir Robert de Lytton, in a style resembling Richmond Palace, and erected in the same reign was restored. The embattled tower and turrets are seen from the Steyning station of the Great Northern Railway, from which Knebworth is about two miles south, Stevenage lying about 28 miles from the metropolis. The accompanying View is taken from the garden, and shows one of four faces, the chief entrance to the mansion being on the opposite side. The mansion originally extended to the village church, about a bow-shot distant.

The principal apartments are the banquet-hall, the oak drawing-room, the library, and the great drawing-room or presence chamber. The hall ceiling is of the age of Henry VII.; the screen, Elizabethan; the chimney-piece in the style of Inigo Jones; and the walls are hung with suits of armour. A door leads to the capacious cellar, whither, in the olden time, it was customary for the gentlemen to adjourn after dinner from the hall, to finish the repotations. Another door leads to the oak drawing-room, where, temp. Charles I., the great Parliamentary leaders—Pym, Elliott, and Hampden—met their staunch supporter, the Sir William Lytton of that day. The library, fitted up in the style of Henry VII.'s reign, contains two bronze candleabra, with lamps of bronze inlaid with silver, dug up in Apulia, on the site of the palace of Joan, Queen of Naples, and supposed to be genuine Roman antiquities. The room has a fine armorial chimney-piece.

A double flight of stairs leads to the state-rooms; the carved balustrades supporting the lion rampant, one of the ancient family crests. The staircase is hung with armour and trophies, and family portraits; and the windows are blazoned with descents from the alliance with Barington and that of the St. Johns.

The first state-room has stamped and gilt leather hangings, carved panels, and an armorial ceiling. The long ante-room is hung with bugle tapestry (very rare). Hence an oval drawing-room conducts to the old presence-chamber (now the oak drawing-room), with armorial ceiling and windows charged with ninety-nine quarterings. The furniture includes items of the 7th and 8th Henries' reigns; portraits of rare historic interest; armour from the Crusades to the Civil War; and some fine specimens of Italian and Dutch art. Over the hall is the music-gallery, communicating with the Round Tower chamber; whence a corridor leads to the Hampden chamber, where John Hampden once slept; and beyond it is Queen Elizabeth's room.

The out-door demesne of Knebworth is state'y; the gardens are environed with a deer-park of 400 acres, intersected with avenues of aged lime, chestnut, and oak. The owners of Knebworth have a right of free warren over the surrounding districts, granted to them in the time of James I.

## MUSIC.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The fine performance of Handel's "Messiah" at Exeter-hall, by the Harmonic Union, last Monday night, under Benedict's direction, will increase the reputation of the new society. The solo singers were Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss E. Rowland, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lawler and Phillips; with Mr. Morgan as organist.

The English Glees and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Foster, Barnby, and Phillips) held their third meeting, at Willis's Rooms, last Monday evening.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Sterndale Bennett gave his second performance of classical pianoforte music, at the Hanover-rooms, assisted by Patti, Molique, Baumann, Harper, Williams, Nicholson, and Miss Dolby. The interesting items in the scheme were Mr. Bennett's masterly sonata for pianoforte and violoncello, and Mozart's quartet for piano and wind-instruments.

The sixth of Mr. G. Forbes's St. John's-wood subscription soires took place last Tuesday, with the co-operation of Madame and Signor F. Lablache, Mr. Benson, Misses Messent and Ransford.

On the same evening Mr. T. Williams presented his new musical and anecdotal entertainment, "English Music and English Musicians," at Camberwell Hall, introducing notices of Balf, Barnett, Macfarren, &c.

An evening concert was given on Tuesday, at Crosby-hall; Misses Poole, Messent, E. Jacobs, Lascelles; Messrs. Lockey, Bodda, Dando, Case, Benjamin, and the Distins being the principal artistes.

Mr. Lucas, the composer and violoncellist, commenced his annual series of agreeable musical evenings last Wednesday, aided by Herr Pauer, Sainton, Cooper, and Hill.

On the same night Mr. C. Salaman, the pianist and composer, began his series of soires of classical pianoforte music; Patti, Blagrove, and Miss Birch being his co-conductors.

On Thursday Mr. Lindsay Sloper had his second pianoforte soiree at the Queen Anne-street Rooms; Misses Dolby and Ransford, Messrs. Bodda, Dando, Patti, and Benedict afforded their valuable aid to the clever pianist.

The performance of "Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" at Exeter-hall, on the 18th inst., has met with universal approbation; Costa conducted the forces of the Sacred Harmonic Society with the greatest amount of skill. The principal vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss Deakin, Miss F. Huddart, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. T. Williams, and Mr. Phillips. The oratorio, which seems to grow in public favour li o the "Israel in Egypt," is to be repeated next Friday. The third of Mr. Ellis's Musical Winter Evenings will be given next Thursday. The announcements of the Philharmonic Society this season are more than ordinarily interesting. Many novelties are promised, and the engagements of Viardot, Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Clara Novello, Madame Florentini, Miss Willams, Lablache, and Staudigl, will render the vocal department of the highest importance. Mr. Costa is the conductor of the eight concerts.

The Réunion des Arts held their first meeting on Wednesday night in Harley-street.

The fifth monthly concert of the Whittington Club took place on Thursday evening, under the direction of Mr. G. A. Cooper. The following were the artistes—Miss Albyn Stewart, Miss Seyfried, Mrs. G. A. Cooper, Miss C. Felton; Messrs. A. St. Albyn, G. Perren, Aynsley, Herr Jongmans, Herr Stelling, and Herr Anschutz (conductor).

The Greenock Philharmonic Society brought their concerts to a close on Friday week. The season has been a satisfactory one in every respect, its success being principally owing to the unwearyed exertions of the secretary, Mr. T. R. Lamont, to whom the music-lovers of the west of Scotland are under great obligation for originating the idea and carrying out the plan of these concerts in such a liberal manner. During the season the following artistes have appeared:—Vocalists: Mrs. A. Newton, Misses Stewart and Thirlwall, Messrs. Locke, Thirlwall, and Pratten. Soloists: T. Harper (trumpet), C. Harper (horn), Nicholson (oboe), Hau-mann (violincello), R. S. Pratten (ute), F. Pratten (contra bass), Thirlwall and Watson (violins), Maycock (clarinet), Galloway (pianoforte), Larkin (bassoon), Horton (trombone).

Mille. Cruvelli, at the Italian Opera house in Paris, has been at law with her manager; but, after a hard battle, the *prima donna* has promised to give up "sudden indispositions," and the director has pledged himself that her visits to the treasury shall be duly honoured.

Madame Medden (a native of Germany), who is a very clever singer of Russian, Swedish, Hungarian, and Danish melodies, is now in London.

**FOREIGN WOOLLENS.**—The Customs authorities have, with reference to the 39th section of the Act 8th and 9th Vict., chap. 31, allowed plain woollen bârge shawls to be taken out of bond for the purpose of being bleached, dyed, and printed, upon security being given to return the goods into warehouse within two months; an account of the lengths, qualities, and descriptions of the shawls being taken before removal from the warehouse in a book to be kept at each station, for the purpose of identifying the goods on their return, agreeably to the regulations of April, 1850, respecting silk goods.

**SPECIE AND BULLION IN THE BANK.**—From a Parliamentary paper printed on Monday, the specie and bullion in the Bank of England amounted, on the 5th of January last, to £20,527,632, the largest amount for a long time. On the 5th of January, 1852, the amount was £17,567,541.

\* "Dramatic Register for 1852," published by Thomas Hales Lacy, Strand.

## THE THEATRES.

### GENERAL REVIEW OF THE DRAMA.

On the present occasion we are called on for a more extended review of recent dramatic proceedings than usual, not only as occupying a longer period, but on account of the importance of the topics. *Apropos*, too, we have received a "Dramatic Register for 1852,"\* full of statistical facts in relation to the drama, and of much utility for purposes of reference. The chronicler's survey extends over twenty-seven theatres, and records during the twelve months the production of 236 pieces by 122 authors. The result, we confess, astonishes us. Fifty-three pieces by anonymous playwrights, also, are to be added to the sum total of stage *littérateurs*. This is a goodly amount of labour, and a goodly number of labourers. Add to the latter the multitude of performers, and the theatres will be found to constitute a large commercial interest, hitherto much mis-esteemed, and too much neglected. The fact that all the theatres have been let, and in a flourishing condition, testifies to the existence of dramatic appreciation in the masses: nor are we without evidence that even at the cheap theatres the public taste is good, sterling, and true. At the CITY OF LONDON Theatre the legitimate drama has been much more frequently performed than melodrama; and at the STANDARD, where melodrama is encouraged, we find it recorded that Mr. J. W. Wallack received £60 a week for performing in Shaksperian and other five-act plays. Add to these facts, that SADLER'S WELLS—another cheap theatre, though not so cheap—lives on the legitimate drama, and a fair case is made out, we think, in favour of the popular taste.

The last-mentioned theatre was the arena where one of the anonymous authors above enumerated asserted his claims. His production was a five-act play of specific structural merits, though in other respects deficient.

It presented the skeleton of a drama, calculated at any rate to excite curiosity, if not to challenge sympathy. In the early acts of "Might and Right," a series of problems was given for solution, and successively received it. The mind of an audience is unquestionably interested by such a movement; but it should be ancillary to a higher purpose, and not principal. It may be made the vehicle for high poetical expression, for intense feeling, for tragic emotion more or less profound. But, in itself, curiosity is too mean a passion to support a prolonged dramatic interest on its own account.

It requires that we should be strongly concerned beforehand in the characters and situations of the piece; that we should be justified by the importance of the argument, and elevated by its associations. But it is impossible to create such an interest by mere sketches of character—by a sudden introduction of them in *media res*, without imparting a knowledge of their antecedents, and cunningly providing an element for the persons in which they may live and breathe. Mere structural arrangement of given materials, without such provisions in the conduct and prior form, will not be found to constitute a sufficient method for a true dramatic work of art, extending to the length and elaboration of five acts. Shakspeare's dramas, deficient as they are in the French school, are adepts, present, nevertheless, the best models for the requisite organic life, without which those arrangements are merely clever formulae, convenient enough for the due marshalling of topics already furnished, but fatally deceptive when applied as substitutes, as the "too often have been, for either story, subject, or character. These remarks hold good against the foreign original of "Might and Right." To the translator appertain only the short-comings touching poetic diction, which is too scantily supplied to the dialogue, whether for the support of the sentiment or the expression of the thought. Too much praise, however, cannot be bestowed on the novelty of the argument and scene—important items, which make the experiment highly meritorious; and we can only regret it was not more permanently successful than it is proved to have been.

The PRINCESS'S Theatre has determined, this season, to outshine all contemporary efforts in the spectacular revival of Shakspeare. The resources brought to bear on the production of "Macbeth" are enormous, both intellectually and pecuniarily. It is obvious, however, that if Shakspeare's plays once receive the distinction of these funereal and gorgeous adjuncts, their performance under ordinary circumstances is rendered impossible. Who will pay for seeing the mere acting of *Macbeth*, after having once seen it on such a stage as the Princess's, as well acted as it can be, with scenic and spectacular appointments that defy competition. It is due to the name and genius of Shakspeare that these honours should be rendered to him; but, under these conditions, he can be but rarely performed. In the meantime, an interval is thus created for the introduction of new pieces, which must attract by their novelty at least as much as by their accessories. It is to the credit of this management that their present magnificent revival runs concurrently with the performance of a new piece of no slender merit as a literary composition. Never was Mr. Douglas Jerrold more happy in his dialogue than in his "St. Cupid; or, Dorothy's Fortune." There is a delightful harmony modifying the style of the wit, and restraining it within due limits, that adds to the enjoyment of this drama during the perusal. It is, undoubtedly, delightful reading. While acted as it now is, it is also delightful acting to those who esteem the literary merits of the work rather than the dramatic, and who compound for action in favour of truth, point, and delineation of character.

On the score of its literary merits, the drama of "Masks and Faces," at the HAYMARKET deserves to have its rank acknowledged. The joint production of Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. C. Read, it was composed with more than ordinary care. The writers have also written a novel on the same theme, and including much of the dialogue of the play. There was, therefore, much casting and recasting of the argument. The narrative portion, the story, had been well considered; and the relations which the work bore to the closet were as much regarded as those it bears to the stage. The aim also is high, and there are care and finish in the details not often met with in the domestic drama. The piece, though divided into two sections, is as long as some five-act plays; and in its style and character merits to be accepted as a first-rank comedy, without regard to the number of scenes or acts. The true legitimacy of a play is irrespective of such considerations. It may fall short of or exceed the pentad, according to the exigency of the subject or treatment, and yet preserve the title to legitimate drama. Now that the stage is free, there's no necessity for the question to be encumbered any longer with a mere act-of-parliament definition. The cause is altogether removed into a higher court of criticism, and the merit of pieces is to be ascertained by the amount in them of intelligence, art, and literary research.

The form, indeed, of every good poem will be according to its inner spirit, and grow out of it. Where this is the case, there have we a legitimate product, whatever its length, and whatever the number of its links.

And in every such play there may be scope for the best and greatest acting; and the highest artists may make or sustain their reputation in it, without regard to the mere formal limitations, wherever such scope is afforded. It is, therefore, a real benefit to the stage whenever such a piece as "Masks and Faces" is produced. By setting an example of moral elevation in such a drama, an improved standard is secured for the workers in its walk; and those who are ambitions of a loftier level are compelled to yet more arduous efforts to secure the coveted distinction. This is the way upward. Here, for aspiring genius is the path prepared. Messrs. Taylor and Read merit especial commendation for the manner in which they have performed the task of pioneers. Their play at this theatre has run for more than sixty nights; and it deserved this extended run from the excellence of its characterisation. *Pep Wellington*, in particular, is, both in the drama and the novel, admirably drawn. We have in her the "wanton arch wag" of biography—the impulsive Irish girl—the wild, intelligent beauty—the reckless conqueror of hearts—the coquette, playing with the harmless lightnings of her power, and laughing at her terrified victims—the benevolent adventurer, who pities and relieves the sufferer, because she has herself suffered, and is willing to lend a helping hand, because she has needed it herself, and knows its value. All this we have, with a good heart and sound head, united with a character somewhat vitiated by circumstances, but less so than it seems. Then there is poor *Triplet*, the poet, painter, and actor—an exquisite portrait, brimful of pathos, with some humour at bottom to set it off; some pardonable egotism, which may be the veritable consciousness of power hereafter to be developed into enduring performance. He, with his wife and children, form a true Hogarthian group—real, living, touching; familiar, yet unique; common, yet picturesque. Other portraits are mere sketches—but such sketches!—including Sir Charles Ponsonby, Mr. and Mrs. Jane, Colley Cibber, Quin, and the critics. The old stage-apologist is dashed oil to the life—the man himself stepping from a picture-frame in appropriate costume—a record of the past age of gallantry, full of self-conceit, and conscious that he is its representative.

Of *Kitty Clive* we do not think so highly. The authors have evidently feared to make too much of her, lest they might interfere with their por-

traiture of the heroine. It was a wise caution: such prudence is not to be censured.

The principal author in the composition of the above drama has also lately distinguished himself by a five-act drama produced at DRURY-LANE. The failure of Mr. Fitzball's second version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" made room for Mr. C. Read's "Gold." In this drama the author had free scope to develop his theme without any reticence or mental reservation. The play just mentioned gives rise to important reflections. The problem to be solved of the kind of performance requisite to support a national theatre, like Old Drury, with its extensive area, must needs interest the lover of the drama. Mr. Read has at least inaugurated the drama of real life. That only in these days is, in his opinion, capable of attracting large audiences. Hence he has given us, in this singular play, the manners of agricultural labour and colonial enterprise. The wish to compass a new drama correspondent to the wants and aspects of the age is undeniably laudable. But, in these attempts, one thing is generally missed—the ideal; which, after all, still haunts this real life of ours, and in its most populous thoroughfares "moves like a ghost." Even the Australian scenes depicted in the drama of "Gold" testify to the yearning after the ideal. The avidity with which books of travel, discovery, and adventure are devoured by the general reader, witness to the same principle. The distant, and even the past, accordingly, might be put upon the boards in the newest, and, at the same time, the highest poetic forms suggested by the new light thrown on ancient cities and seats of power by modern investigators. Here is a wide field open for the ideal. The sentiment, moreover, might be appealed to in conjunction with the real, in the revelations of the past, which recent explorations have rendered palpable and visible. Let the dramatist appeal to these sources of information and interest, and thus bring the ignorant playwright to a discount, and place upon the national stage the living wonders hitherto confined to the archives contained in the libraries of the wealthy and intellectual. This would be the way to transfer the audiences of the lecture-room and the Mechanics' Institute to the theatre. To some extent this object was effected by the production of "Gold." But the fortunes of the theatre are now on the decline. M. Casimir Delavigne's "Louis XI." was judiciously placed on the stage, and scarcely lasted a week, as might have been expected. Original, and not translated works, are those which should be found on the stage of the national theatre.

The OLYMPIC has produced, since our last *résumé*, two pieces in chief—"Lilian Gervaise," a version from the French—and an imitation of Mr. Read's "Gold," under the title of "Life in Australia." The first had a brief, but not a successful, run; and the latter is little more than a piece of stage spectacle.

The LYCEUM has depended on its extravaganza, in the pictorial illustrations of which it has exceeded all its competitors. The audiences, however, during the last week or two, have fallen off.

Irrespective of any theatre, though produced at the Haymarket, the comedy of the "Guild of Literature" deserves separate consideration, as a purely literary work for a literary purpose, originally performed by literary men, and scarcely elevated by its transference to a public stage. In some particulars, the performance of Sir E. B. Lytton's "Not so Bad as We Seem" is improved by professional acting; but the difference, except in two instances, is not extraordinary. In two instances, also, we prefer the original representatives; and in the remaining parts the effect was about equal. Acting, as an art, is no doubt difficult; but an aptitude for acting is almost universal. This was, indeed, remarked long ago, by Aristotle, who pointed out the tendency of the child to imitation. The "little actor," as Wordsworth calls the infant, continually "cons another," and yet another "part"; and as "all men and women," according to Shakespeare, "are merely players," we have not much reason to wonder at the spread of private theatricals, which are among the many proofs of the growing taste of the times in favour of dramatic exhibitions.

## OLYMPIC.

This theatre, following the example of its larger neighbour, has ventured upon an emigration piece, entitled "Life in Australia, from our Own Correspondent." The heroes are two Irish brothers and a penny-a-liner. The former, rivals in love, become exiles—one because he thinks he has committed fratricide, and the other because he has escaped killing, but not from the stimulus of enterprise. The first acts the part of a misanthropic digger; the second assumes that of diligent pedlar. The journalist, to witness a dance of the natives, disposes himself as a female. But it is not on the adventures of any of these parties that the piece depends for success, but on its Australian tableaux, representing the bivouacs and other picturesque incidents of the diggings. They were sufficient to procure for it the requisite applause.

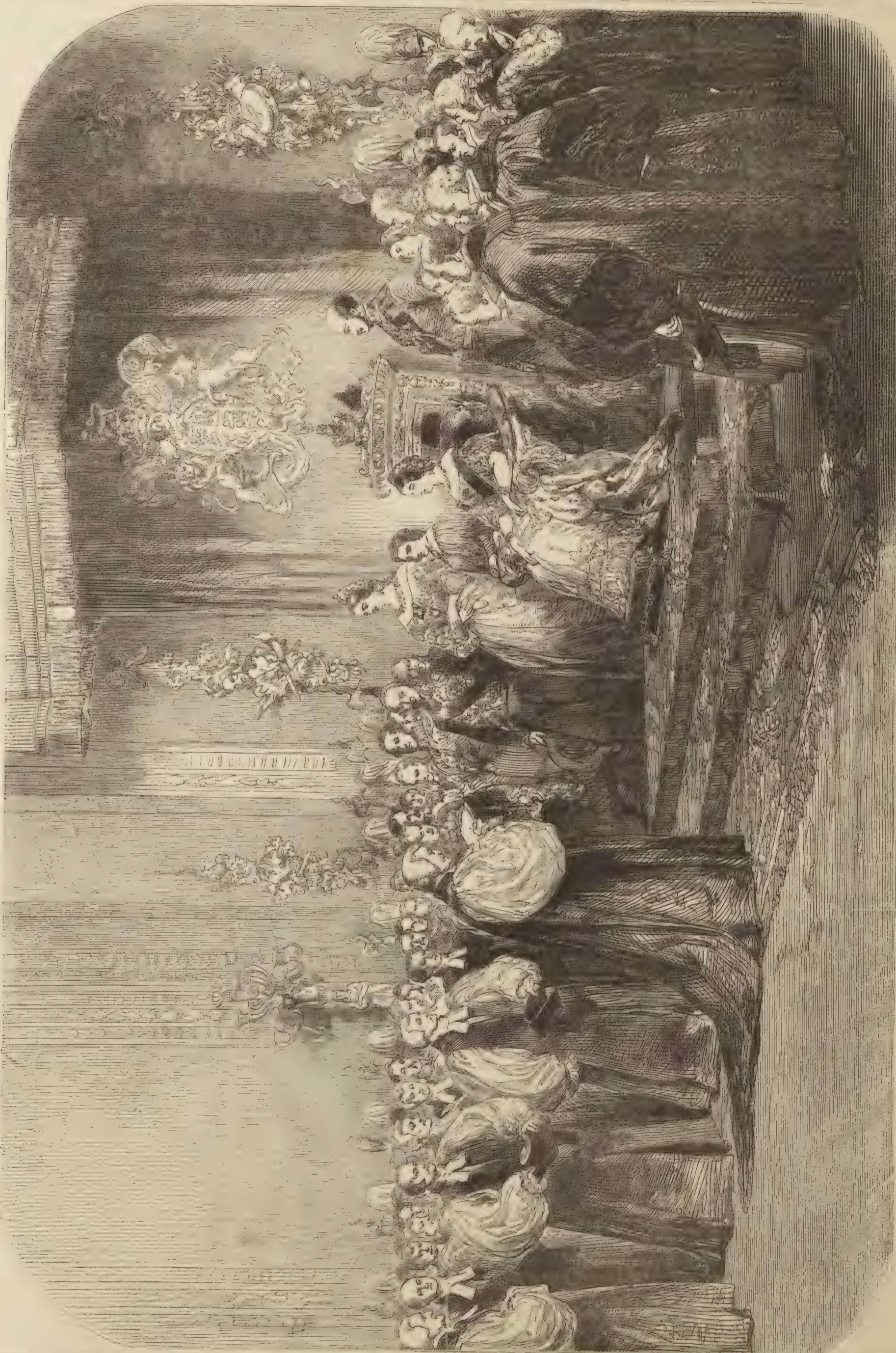
## ST. JAMES'S.

M. Ravel took his benefit on Wednesday in "L'Étourneau" and "La Lue de la Lune," and performed *Péliz* and *Chevillard* with his usual talent and humour. But the last appearance of this great actor is reserved to this evening, the pieces being "York" and "Le Chevalier des Dames."

DIED, on the 20th inst., in Sloane-street, at the residence of her son (Mr. Henry Horncastle, of the Lyceum Theatre), Mary Horncastle, in her eighty-third year, universally beloved and respected by a numerous circle of relatives and friends. She was the mother, also, of Mr. George Horncastle and Mrs. W. Watson, formerly of Covent-garden and Drury-lane Theatres, and both deceased.

**WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?**—The Society for the Abolition of Taxes on Knowledge have taken a bold step, in order to test what it is that constitutes news. Their secretary, Mr. Dobson Collett, has issued a penny paper, unstamped, to be continued weekly, called "The Potters' Free Press." In the first number, the secretary, in a "leader," signed with his name, dated from the office of the paper, and addressed to the Board of Inland Revenue, thus states the case:—"After four years' study of the question, 'What is news?' I find myself unable to understand what is the rule acted upon by the authorities. From the severity used by your hon. Lord towards the *Newmarket Reformer*, and the *Wakefield Examiner*, I should say that 'News' is something that must not be published un-stamped out of London." From the peculiar style of the judgment in the Court of Exche





PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS OF THE CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY TO HER MAJESTY, AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



LITERATURE

MUSIC

FINE-ARTS

DRAMA

SCIENCE

# ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXII.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1853.

[GRATIS.

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY; ITS FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT.\*

This National Gallery, after a struggling and precarious existence of very nearly thirty years, the victim of habitual official neglect, and occasional amateur jobbing, is at length beginning to attract to its affairs an amount of attention in high quarters which we hope may ere long place it on a very different footing to that it has hitherto occupied; a footing of importance justified and rendered necessary by the increasing influence of the fine arts upon the intellectual and industrial character of the age, and the universal consent with which the force and value of that influence are admitted. In the tardy progress which has hitherto marked its history, this National Institution of Painting has only too truly followed in the beaten course of other National Institutions appropriated to the especial use and enjoyment of the community at large. Like very many of them, including the British Museum itself, the first foundation of it was the result of the zeal and patriotic munificence of an individual; all the rest, which fell to the part of the public or its servants, having been slowly and grudgingly, and, we fear, we must add, neither very conscientiously nor successfully done.

It was long after the private galleries of England had, under favour of the French Revolution and its consequent troubles, become enriched by the acquisition of the treasures of the Orleans and other continental collections,—acquired at prices ridiculously below what they now bear, that any thought of the British public being entitled to have a picture gallery entered the mind of man; and the man into whose mind the idea so entered was Sir George Beaumont, himself an artist and a liberal patron of art, who, in 1823, announced his desire to present his valuable collection of pictures to the British Museum, then the only receptacle

for curiosities of all kinds which might fall to the share of the nation. About the same time, Mr. Angerstein, a Russian merchant, who had brought together a small but choice collection of pictures (most of them individual specimens from the dispersed foreign collections alluded to), expressed his readiness to dispose of them in a lump, and offered them to the Government of this country, failing whose acceptance of the offer, the collection would probably have gone abroad. Fortunately, the opinions of Sir Thomas Lawrence and other eminent critics of the day prevailed, and the Angerstein collection was purchased for £57,000, and formed the nucleus of the National Gallery; to which were successively added the collections of Sir George Beaumont, and of the Rev. Holwell Carr, besides other smaller lots by the liberality of individual possessors, and several pictures by purchase. The last, and, in some respects, most interesting, gift has been the large collection of works of the British School, formed by the late Mr. Vernon, for which, however, space has not been found on the walls of the mean apartments allotted to the national collection, in the building pretending to have been erected for its use in Trafalgar-square. It is now, as our readers are already aware, a question with the public property of turning out, and seeking new lodgings; but this is a matter which we shall not discuss at present, we shall rather restrict our observations to what more properly concerns the management of the gallery in an artistic point of view; and which is discussed at considerable length, and with some ability, by Mr. Dyce, in a pamphlet in the form of "a letter addressed by permission," to Prince Albert, which has just come before us.

We may observe that whilst occupied with the perusal of this brochure, we see it stated in the columns of a contemporary that Mr. Dyce is about to succeed Mr. Uwins, in the office of keeper of the institution whose concerns are thus brought under our consideration; and if this announcement be authentic, it will necessarily invest observations coming from him, and addressed to the high quarter already indicated, with more weight than they might otherwise have commanded.

Mr. Dyce addresses himself to his subject in the tone of a sweeping

and uncompromising reformer. He complains of the incompleteness and purposeless character of the collection, and, as a very natural *sequitur*, denounces the incompetency of those who have hitherto been concerned in its management and interests. Finally, he develops his own views of what the national collection should consist of, and how it should be managed. In all these observations Mr. Dyce seems to assume to exist, and to have always existed, a serious intention on the part of the governing authorities to undertake the formation of a national collection, in extent and character adequate to the requirements of a school of study, and to provide the necessary funds for the purpose; and upon this assumption he visits the whole sin of the failure of a magnificent undertaking upon the trustees appointed to preside over it.

"Twenty-eight years have elapsed," Mr. Dyce writes, "since the commencement of the Gallery, and yet the question which, one would have thought, must have met the trustees *in limine*, at the very threshold of their duties, remains undecided. They have not yet determined what their labours tend to; what it is they are to accomplish. They have never informed the public what they conceive the National Gallery ought to be; what it is to consist of; how it is to advance towards completion; how it is to be arranged; what is to be its purpose. Yet these, surely, were matters of preliminary consideration."

We apprehend that the trustees were not expected to do anything of the kind here set forth; to them no questions *in limine* were submitted; with them were no matters for "preliminary consideration"; they were simply appointed custodians of certain pictures purchased by Parliament, and others, added from time to time to their number; but had no recognised powers, no definite means at their disposal, to frame the scheme for a National Gallery such as it ought to be, nor to carry to completion such plan when adopted; neither was there any regular medium or process by which they could inform the public of their notions on the subject. On the contrary, the preliminary considerations, not only as to the purchase of the original collection, but of each subsequent addition

\* The National Gallery: its Formation and Management considered, in a letter addressed, by permission, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, by W. Dyce, Esq., R.A.—Chapman and Hall, 1853.



RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN INDIA.

The impressive ceremony here illustrated shows the Parade of the Ramghur Local Force, under the command of Major W. Pitt Robbins, at Dorundah, paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, on the morning of the 2nd of November last, by order of the most noble the Governor-General of India in Council.—The Sketch by Mr. Grant, Ramghur Batt.

—the preliminary considerations as to the arrangements of the building appropriated to the Gallery, and all subsequent arrangements involving expenditure of money—have been the province of the Lords of the Treasury for the time being; the trustees having no further powers in the matter than that of recommending purchases. Of the blunders which have resulted from this “division of labour” and of responsibility (supported and advised by “eminent judges,” themselves picture dealers and collectors), as evidenced in the disposition of the funds which have been doled out from time to time by Parliament for the purchase of pictures, it is needless now to speak. Certain it is that the system has not worked advantageously; and, under the circumstances, it is, perhaps, fortunate that the public money disposed of under it has hitherto been limited in amount.

Admitting fully that amateurs and unpaid committees for the management of public institutions are a mistake, we cannot consent to lay to the door of the National Gallery trustees the whole of the blame of our past misdeeds; neither do we see in Mr. Dyce’s proposal for the appointment of a single paid keeper or director a guarantee against other, and perhaps larger, errors in future. We agree in the force of the remark quoted from Sir Harris Nicolas, when speaking of the British Museum in 1836-7:—“that the position of men of science and literature in this country is very unlike their position in every other country of Europe; and, perhaps, the most forcible illustration of that fact is, the extraordinary circumstance, that, for the last forty years, they have been entirely excluded from the government of the only literary institution which is supported by Parliament;” and we agree, also, that the same remarks apply to the National Gallery; and no one can doubt that the deduction to be arrived at is obvious, namely—that, from amongst the men of eminence in literature, as in art, should be formed the governing body of those institutions, in the useful influence of which they are respectively most interested. The formation of such a governing body for the National Gallery would, perhaps, owing to the uncertain relations between artists, and the jealousies resulting from such uncertainty, be at the present moment a matter of some delicacy and difficulty. But, at the same time, it is an object worth trying; and it would be one of the happiest results of a good understanding in the brotherhood of artists that it should become possible to form from amongst their whole body a directorship to an institution so important and so interesting as a National Gallery of art; a directorship in which the opinion of each member should have its due share of weight, the experience of all contribute to the correction and ripening of opinion amongst them, and of the public whose taste would be mainly subject to their influence.

We submit these observations with the more earnestness because, believing that a change is about to take place in the management of the National Gallery, we are anxious that it should be a change for good; and because we cannot believe that such would be the effect of substituting for the present system, however imperfect, one which should vest the whole management of the institution in the discretion of a single individual—a discretion controlled by the authority of a Government department; or, in the words of Mr. Dyce, “an officer appointed for that purpose, to be under the immediate control of some one department of the Government, without the intervention of any committee;” and we cannot avoid expressing our surprise that, with the prospect before him of occupying the office of Keeper to the National Gallery, Mr. Dyce should have allowed himself to contemplate with complacency a position of tutelage under “some one department,” which he must be fully convinced could have no pretensions to offer, even an opinion on the subject to which his duties would relate, and for which his professional acquirements should eminently qualify him.

With many of the points advocated in this pamphlet—as the importance of making the collection much more comprehensive in character, as well as historical in its arrangement, as regards works of painting; and also as to the addition of the sister arts of Architecture and Sculpture—and even of what comes within the scope of the absurdly misnamed “Department of Practical Art” (as if all art were not practical)—we fully concur; and, upon the whole, have to thank the writer for the publication of a pamphlet, the impartial and careful consideration of which cannot but assist those interested in the matter in arriving at a decision upon it.

#### WESTMINSTER HALL.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In the descriptive notice which accompanies the representation of the new work in Westminster Hall, given in your last Number, it is stated that this magnificent edifice “was built as a dining-hall by Richard II.” This statement, it is perhaps hardly necessary to say, is erroneous. It is well known that Westminster-hall was originally built by William II., and that its actual fabric is in many parts nearly three centuries older than the time of Richard II., and its purpose even more illustrious than to be dining-hall for Kings. It may certainly almost be said to have been rebuilt in A.D. 1395, for Richard II. caused it to be repaired in walls, windows, and roof, with marvellous work (says Stowe) and great costs; but the legal antiquary thinks with pride that for seven centuries and a half this eminent building, “the very Praetorium or Hall of Justice for all England,” has been applied to legal uses. We learn from the “Saxon Chronicle,” that at Pentecost, A.D. 1099, William Rufus held his court in this his new building for the first time; and from that period its associations recall to the mind the august celebrations it has witnessed on high festivals, the Parliaments that have assembled in it for centuries, and the times when our kings here presided in judgment. Yet its memories are not more associated with these events than (in the language of Mr. Foss) “with the high legal purposes to which it has for centuries been devoted, with the glorious succession of venerable men who have administered justice within its walls, and with the eminent advocates to whose eloquence its roof has resounded.” Your readers do not need to be reminded that this magnificent Hall was originally a part, and is now the only remaining part, as I believe, of the Royal Palace of Westminster, which was accidentally burned down in the reign of Henry VIII., and has been the scene, not merely of Royal festivities, amidst a brilliant court, but of the entertainments which, on solemn festivals, were occasionally given by the Monarch to the poor. Thus, for example, in the 18 Hen. III. (A.D. 1243), his treasurer was commanded to feed 6000 poor people on the Feast of the Circumcision of our Lord, at the Palace of Westminster, for the good estate of the King and Queen; and the weak and aged filled the great Hall. So, too, on the anniversary of Alianore, the King’s sister, as many were to be fed as the great Hall and the lesser Hall (the House of Commons after the fire of 1834) would contain.

In the repairs of the building, which were in progress under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke, in 1835, the work of the two Kings (William Rufus and Richard II.) was clearly distinguishable, and many features of the Norman architecture of the original Hall were discovered. For instance, an arcade of small arches connecting the range of windows in what may be called the clerestory, purely Norman in character, were discovered. They had been continued on both sides the whole length of the Hall, and opened into a mural passage running along the sides of the building, like that in the keep of Rochester Castle, which was reached, probably, by that Norman staircase in the south-east angle of the Hall, which was altered by King Richard II. On the great alterations made by that Sovereign at the close of the fourteenth century, the materials of many of these arches are described to have been used as ashlar work. Two of the original Roman windows are (or lately were) visible within the Hall on each side of the great south window; and distinct remains were found of Norman doorways on the level of the basement story of the old Palace, which doorways gave access to the Hall from the outer court of St. Stephen’s. Of the form of the Norman roof, and the mode in which it was supported, nothing is known; but that this roof was not similar to the present one (says Mr. Sydney Smirke) is indisputable. This famous roof is nearly of the same date as the roof at Eltham. It is erroneously supposed (he remarks) to be the widest in Europe without any intermediate support; for, notwithstanding the enormous span, which averages sixty-seven feet, there are two examples in Italy which surpass it. The contract for mason-work of the corbels, on the alterations in the roof, dated in 1395, may be seen in Rymer’s “Fœdera,” vol. vii. p. 794; and on the Rot. Pat. 17 Richard II., Part I., No. 1; and Cart. 18 Richard II., are records of the work of this period. The present pavement was laid on the level of the floor of Purbeck stone which formed the level of the Hall in Richard II.’s time. The work called the Galilee (abutting on the southern end of the Great Hall), which was finished after the 21 Edward III., was adapted by Richard II., by a flight of steps, to the approach from the Great Hall to the Chapel of St. Stephen, and the principal chambers of the Palace. It will thus be seen that the construction of the Hall is to be referred to at least two very distinct periods; and it is not improbable, as suggested by Mr. Foss, that, on the works in 1395, the taste of the venerable William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, may have been put in requisition. A description, by Mr. Willement, of the heraldic decorations of the corbels upon which the great curved number ribs appear to rest, and of the string-course that connects the trusses, is given in the “Collectanea Topogr. et Gen.” vol. iii. page 55; and a valuable account of the architecture of the Hall, and the discoveries made during the works of 1835, was communicated by Mr. S. Smirke to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and will be found in the “Archæologia,” vol. xxvi., p. 406, 414, and vol. xxvii., p. 135: from which communications I have derived several of the facts stated in this letter; which may, I hope, be acceptable as a pendant to the interesting article in your last Number.—I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

W. SIDNEY GIBSON.

#### Literature.

MR. NOVEL, by I'SISTRATES CAXTON; or, Varieties in English Life. 4 vols. Blackwood and Sons. 1853.

The prior works of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton—history, poem, drama, novel, essay, in all their varieties—had already made his name a household word wherever the English language is spoken, and not an unfamiliar sound in those countries in which any portion of our literature has been made known by the translator. But we may say, without exaggeration, that, if that long and varied series of works which have hitherto proceeded from his hand were now destroyed, and if nothing of his remained in prose save this one book which lies before us—the loss, indeed, to literature would be great; and that more distinctive character of his mind—the diversity and universality of its range—would be hidden from posterity; yet he would be certain of imperishable fame.

Mr. Macaulay has remarked that a great author’s former are, in one sense, the enemies of his later productions. When a masterpiece has appeared, so much is expected by the public from that time forth, that it is difficult to write again and not excite disappointment. Viewed from this point of view, the work before us suggests the remark that Bulwer Lytton’s contributions to English literature have been so manifestly progressive in their merits, that all men of sound judgment are agreed in esteeming his later far beyond his earlier productions. He had, therefore, little to fear if this last book had come before the world in the ordinary way. But here a peculiarity is to be noted, which, not then for the first time, signalled the publication of what he has written. The same occurred in the case of the “New Timon,” a satire which may well take rank with the most classic specimens of that form of literature given to the English public during two centuries. It appeared anonymously. Whatever advantage might have been gained by the avowal of the author’s name, was purposefully relinquished as factitious. The book was to be judged by its intrinsic merits, and not by any prepossessions arising out of the great celebrity of the writer. People who might have felt disposed to say at once—“Oh, it is Bulwer Lytton’s; there must be something in it,” were left to give a fairer verdict; and, as Fielding says, “to damn their dinner without control.” He put up his visor before presenting himself at the barriers, and entered the lists like any young and nameless adventurer. He threw away all that the past had won, and began *de novo*. Not only, however, did the “New Timon” successfully sustain the ordeal to which its author subjected it, but the author himself was ultimately discovered through internal evidence. Not even Mr. Colburn’s “authoritative” denial shook for a moment the conviction of critics worthy of the name.

That which happened in the instance of the poem happened again in the publication of the remarkable fiction of which “My Novel” is a sort of sequel. “The Caxtons” appeared in *Blackwood’s Magazine* anonymously, but it might as well have borne the writer’s name. The public were not long mystified; and it was settled that the “Family Picture” in question was by Bulwer Lytton, and, further, that it was the best work of fiction which he had yet composed. This last surpassed it as much as “The Caxtons” surpasses its predecessors. It is a greater attempt: the canvas is far larger, the whole scheme and plan of the work are colossal, and the details infinite.

“My Novel” is, in every respect, a work of genius; it is a repertory of truthful portraiture, of searching and profound remark, of finished narrative, of simple and manly energy, of unaffected humour, of exquisite originality, of coherent plot, of scholarship without pedantry, of eloquence without declamation, of passion without rant, and of keen yet genial satire.

In a design of so much breadth and boldness, a certain rudeness of execution would have been forgiven. But the execution is the most scrupulously finished that can be conceived. It is as if we beheld united the conception and the freedom and the flowing grace which belong to Italian or Spanish art, with the conscientious minuteness of a Dutch miniature. Such a peculiarity is hostile to quotation; and, indeed, we are debarred from it effectually. Our purpose is to give a just idea of the character and the merits of the work; and no extract could serve that end. It is level. All must be read, or nothing will be understood; and we may safely say that whoever reads it once will read it again. Nor can it be read with that perfunctory despatch which we are apt to use in hurrying through certain novels, even of great novelists. We do not here mean, what is perfectly true, that every page either contains matter for “sweet and bitter” ruminations, or offers a group and incident and picture on which the mind wishes to loiter; but we mean that the book in the brute sense of the word, is a very big book indeed. We believe that the bookselling trade was inclined, at first, to scratch its head in the perplexity of plenty, and muttered, “What on earth is to be done with four volumes?” Meantime, the four volumes, though hardly issued—and issued, be it remembered, under the disadvantage of having already been published in a magazine, are fast exhausting their first edition, and leaving vacant place for a second.

Having described the general qualities of this fiction, let us look at it in a more technical or artistic light. From this lower point of view, its character breaks upon us in distinct outline. We question whether, in the narrower sense, that is, considered as a novel proper, a more complete specimen exists in any language. Very few persons have realised, or have cared to realise, a true idea of what a novel ought to be. A mere story is not a novel. The “Exiles of Siberia” is a charming story; if called a novel, it would be found very defective. It would still, of course, have that merit which it possesses as a narrative, and which is all it requires for its pretensions; but narrative merit, which is almost everything in a mere story, is but one out of many things in a novel. A novel is a higher work in itself; and when you say that such a man is as good a novelist as such another is a story-teller, you say virtually that the former has given evidence of far higher and more varied qualifications. One great end of the novel is to portray men in communities; and thus by far the finest part of “Robinson Crusoe” is excluded from the category. Giving to the drama a similar function, a play has been not badly defined a story in action. And, in like manner, we may define a novel a *drama in narrative*. Tested by this criterion, there never was a finer novel than the one before us; for never was there a sweeter or a richer narrative—never a narrative more faithfully portraying society—and never a narrative in which the number of characters and the range of social manners and passions taken into the picture, were more extensive. The bulk and weight of the machine are prodigious, and yet the lightness of its motion, and the mastering hand of the spirit which guides its march, are perceptible throughout.

“Gil Blas” is a wonderful book, and will be read and admired for ever. It has, however, one obvious blemish amidst a blaze of beauties; and that is a disjointed and transitional action. It is a bundle of episodes. From that defect “My Novel” is entirely free, while it conspicuously possesses those very qualities which make “Gil Blas” immortal—complete knowledge of the world, sustained humour, and elegant simplicity of style. We must add, that it has, besides, many beauties to which “Gil Blas” can make no pretension—heart, passion, and eloquence. Nor is this all. There are passages in “Gil Blas” unfit to read aloud before women; whereas “My Novel” is a pure and refined book, as pure as the family circle itself. Bulwer Lytton differs advantageously from many great writers in this—that, while he paints manners as well as they do, he also paints what they forget—motive and the inner life. For this reason he will never grow obsolete. His characters will speak from the page to living characters for ever. Flesh and blood will be responsive to his delineations in every age. His works have that superiority over some even celebrated novels which a statue has over a dressed figure in an exhibition of wax-works. Trappings go out of fashion, and seem uncouth to the next generation; but proportions will always remain.

An author has his own times and conjunctures for developing secrets of character, the progress of his characters themselves, and the incidents of their fate; he does not tell at the beginning what he tells at the end. Why, then, should the critic tell it for him? Indeed no person who respects art, or understands its necessary and natural laws, interferes thus; and reviewers who can find no other resource in their own minds for rendering an account of a great work, do no good to literature, and are incapable either of awakening an appreciation of it, or of promoting its real cause. The principle is almost universal. He who tells you that Demosthenes said such and such things, without showing in what order, and in what manner, conveys to your mind no idea of one of the Philippians. A perfect peroration, *par example*, is always a sort of summary; containing, in rapid and fiery and allusive condensation, all that has been said before in the speech: yet, whoever reads first the peroration of the finest speeches, will find that he is more likely to be moved to laughter than to persuasion or delight. And the more truly perfect the speech, the more certain is this to be the case.

For the development of the design of “My Novel,” a plot is adopted of which, on purpose, we speak thus vaguely. Sufficient to say that all the characters belong to this plot; that it consists of their career: and that the various incidents recorded are not irrelevant, but help steadily to carry on the current of the narrative, and to promote the catastrophe.

We have left ourselves little space to particularise the characters which most adorn the work. We think the best are the Squire, the Parson, Itandal Leslie, Dr. Riccabocca, Audley Egerton (the statesman), Lord L’Estrange, Richard Avenel, and the Jew Baron and money-lender. We might select more than one portrait quite as fully finished as Addison’s Sir Roger de Coverley. And yet here is no isolated work, monopolising the powers of the author; but a mass of beings sharing his divided attention, and each issuing forth *totus, ter, et rotundus.*“

Let us hope that the next work of the gifted author will surpass “My Novel,” as much as that matchless fiction surpasses its brilliant predecessors. The task will be difficult even for the genius of Sir Bulwer Lytton.

LAES AND PENATES; or, Cilicia and its Governors. By WILLIAM BURCKHARDT BARKER, M.R.A.S., many years resident at Tarsus in an official capacity. Edited by WILLIAM FRANCIS AINSWORTH, F.R.G.S., F.G.S. Ingram, Cooke, and Co. The names of the author and editor of this volume are a sufficient guarantee of its scholarship and accuracy. Cilicia is a spot crowded with associations. The Heathen, the Christian, the Mohammedan, have all impressed their signatures on the soil, the people, and the edifices. The history of its governors is almost the history of the world, and furnishes a series of innumerable narratives to the first thirteen chapters of this work. These are most elaborately compiled, and though very concisely treated, form a body of charming and instructive reading. They are introductory to the more especial subject of the book, the discovery by Mr. Barker, of the Household Gods and Guardians (the Laes and Penates) of the Ancient Cilicians; and which were destroyed or broken up by them on their conversion to Christianity. Of what remains of these reliques of classic religion, the author brought with him to England as many as he could.

The Laes, our critical readers are not to be told, were, with the ancients, the guardian spirits of the domestic hearth, which was regarded as their altar—their shrine, as it were, being the chimney-piece. As ornaments of the latter we sometimes now use copies of them; but in the old Pagan world whatever was ornamental was also religious. Art, in its higher and lower forms, was consecrated to spiritual powers. The Penates were more than mere spirits: esteemed as divinities, they were worshipped in the interior of the house; from which practice, indeed, their name is supposed to be derived—*qua coluntur in penetralibus.* They are repeatedly seen, we are told, on the walls of the Pompeian houses—for instance, in kitchens, bakeshousers, and over street-doors, standing in pairs; one on each side of an altar, in the same attitude and drapery. Great houses, it is added, and persons of wealth had their Lararia—a sort of shrine, small chapel or apartment, where the statues of the Laes, as well as of other sanctified or deified personages, were placed and worshipped. A beautiful superstition, certainly; and one which maintained in perpetual presence the moral relations of the human family, and admonished the rich and the respectable of the duties and rites of hospitality, of which they were the emblems. Crowned with chaplets, with a drinking horn in their hands, they gave a cheerful welcome to every guest.

We have no space to go into the various mythologies, which every creative fancy, whether in the person of the professional poet or the credulous believer, from time to time invented for these household gods and familiar spirits. The reader will find full particulars of all this in the present book. The fundamental idea rightly appreciated will suggest the probable detail. From their Assyrian origin (if that is to be granted) to their latest application, they bear a general family relation—*their domestic character is not to be mistaken.*

Mr. Barker made his discovery in 1845, on the site of the old city of Tarsus, the foundation of which the modern inhabitants of the new town were in the habit of digging up for their own purposes. The wall of the city was thus carried away stone by stone, until a scarp of the hill, which is stated to have leaned upon it, became exposed to view. What follows we give in the writer’s own words:—

In the centre of this scarp it was that I first discovered these precious objects; and by beating the earth down the hill, I had it well examined; and carried off, as I imagined, every thing worthy of notice, until no more objects were exposed to view by working in the hill. The curiosity excited by this discovery was naturally great, and it was impossible to prevent the inhabitants from crowding to the spot. They were all much pleased with the lamps found among the rubbish, all of which were more or less perfect, and in a state ready for use; these I could not prevent them carrying off; but as they took no interest in anything else (heads being perfectly useless to them), and as they were aware that I would have purchased all that were presented to me, I have every reason to believe that nothing of any consequence escaped me except these lamps, of which however, I secured a great many, rejecting such as were of common workmanship, or devoid of interest, from their having no basso reliev or inscription to recommend them to notice. It was thus that I obtained this unique collection of ancient ceramic art.

At first I imagined that I had lighted upon the site of a ceramicus, and that the mound might have been formed of the waste of a manufactory, or what is commonly called “sherdwreck,” many of which are now accumulating, and will disclose their secrets to some future generation. But, on further inspection of the articles themselves, I have no doubt that Mr. Abingdon’s suggestion will be found correct, that these precious vestiges are the Penates of the ancient Cilicians, and consequently of a much more interesting character, inasmuch as they bear witness and testify to the triumphs of Christianity over the superstitions of the Gentiles.

A head of Pan and of Jupiter, an incense-burner, a head and statue of Diana, a Juno, a winged Apollo, a Mercury, and a head of Messalina—all more or less injured—are among the precious fragments.

This question now meets us—Was this casting away of idols the act of private individuals, clearing their habitations of these abominations, at the risk of persecution from the authorities, and burying them outside the gates? or was it a general cleansing of the city by the force of public opinion, such as is described in *Acta xix.* 18-20? In either case, we find here accumulated every variety of idol, including the compound worship (which had been carried on for years) of Assyrian, Egyptian, Syrian, Grecian, and Roman mythology—this combination, no doubt, arising from the local position of Tarsus and its commercial connexions; and if some person competent to the study would take up the subject, I feel persuaded that much might be elucidated of further interest to the archaeologist and to the divine, which would bring us to the firm persuasion, that their being purposely mutilated and thrown away was to be attributed to the influence of apostolic missionaries of the Christian faith in the first century of our Lord.

Here is certainly opened an interesting argument. Our author is convinced that the religion of Tarsus, previous to Christianity, was a compound of all the existing creeds. Further:—

A large portion of these terra-cottas are of a sacred character, but they are not of a magnitude or material to make us suppose that they could have had a place in the public temples. They must have been for use in domestic lararia, or chapels, or rather oratories. It is likely that the owners did not restrict the honour of a place there to one or two deities, but that people of opulence had a collection of such as had been duly consecrated by the priest, which were all honoured in turn, or as their special help was required.

Heads of emperors and ladies of distinction were sometimes copied for those of the deities. It was a mode of complimenting the great without offending their piety. In process of time the artist became bolder, and the man and woman were unhesitatingly deified. Instances of both practices are found among the newly-discovered terra-cottas. Vestiges of passed-away manners like these are not only highly instructive, but exceedingly suggestive. They are more valuable in their distant application, than in their direct testimony:—

With regard to the date to which we should attribute these interesting remains, I must remark, that as the coins found with them were struck from 150 to 200 years B.C., and as we see from No. 29, where the female

figure bears the hair dressed in the fashion of the Augustan age, we must conclude that they existed between these two epochs, and may therefore give a difference in date of upwards of three centuries between some of these various fragments. In No. 29, the very artificial and elaborate manner in which the hair is dressed shows that it was probably of the Claudian period. Messalina, the fifth wife of this Emperor, is represented with her hair in this same fashion. The great ampus, or frontal, with which the head is crowned, is characteristic of the same age. It is rather the effigy of some great lady of the empire than a divinity—possibly an empress who might have rendered the province some service, or was a native of it. It is plated in the elaborate manner practised by the Roman ladies, and which is censured by the Apostle Paul and by the Roman satirist, on account of the sacrifice of time which it occasioned. It may represent the head of Juno, and be the resemblance of the favourite female of the day, as has already been remarked.

The specimens given of these curious vestiges are very numerous, and well engraved. Some of them are remarkable for their beauty: among these, Ceres, Adonis, and Somnus, merit attention. The most favourite god, however, among the Cilicians was evidently Apollo. All the heads are, nevertheless, not beautiful, some, on the contrary, are wretchedly ugly, and give rise to a prolonged ethnological dissertation on the Iluns, and the standard of beauty, to which they are clearly exceptions. Their ugliness, it is assumed, is no reason why they should not have been deified by the Cilicians, or by the people of America, specimens being frequent in the central part of the latter continent. These monuments must be regarded—

As bearing a mythological character, and representing objects of adoration—persons who conferred benefits on their fellow-creatures by the introduction of civilisation; holy men, priests, and priestesses, whom the sculptor would not wantonly degrade by giving them features to cause them to be treated with derision; yet we find them characterised by ugliness of the superlative degree. We must not, therefore, be surprised at finding such features radiated with the same glory which is applied to Apollo, the perfection of the Circassian type of beauty. If men of one tribe were eligible for divine honours, others of tribes less favoured in physical beauty were equally so. The deification was for other qualities than personal beauty, and that, too, judged of by an arbitrary standard. These priests, conquerors, or chiefs of the people—call them what you please—pretended, no doubt, to be versed in the doctrines of astrology, divination, mesmeric arts, and wonders; their ugly countenances would serve to increase the distance between them and the people; there would be nothing to prevent the modeller from even exaggerating this difference; and the priesthood would never take offence at it, if it tended to make the deluded multitude stand in awe of them as beings of another and higher order.

The ugly, then, it seems may be distinguished from the beautiful, as a species of the sublime or terrible. This is a point capable of metaphysical analysis; but it is obvious that we have no space to devote to such an investigation, entertaining as it might easily be made. Gods, demigods, and heroes abound; let us take them as we find them. Here are plenty—choose where we will. Sybils, magi, and monks are also here for inspection and preference. Respecting the latter, a difficulty arises. How came such figures at Tarsus? The order is as old as Babylon, whether known as bonzes, lamas, falapoins, fakirs, dervishes, monks, or friars, and under every form has eminently consisted of rascals. Driven out from among the Medes and Persians, it found refuge in Asia Minor, "a profligate, sensual lot, notwithstanding their shaven crowns and vow of celibacy." But for the complete solution of the problem, it is necessary to resort to Sanscrit literature.

From what we have written the reader cannot fail to understand that the work before us is full of classic and religious interest, and is richly embellished. It forms, in fact, one of the most lavishly ornamented volumes of the "Illustrated London Library," and is a work calculated to impart dignity and importance to the collection.

THE LIFE OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, the Negro Patriot of Hayti: comprising an Account of the Struggle for Liberty in the Island, and a Sketch of its History to the Present Period. By the Rev. JOHN R. BEARD, D.D. Illustrated. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

Slave life! The word has been so abundantly illustrated of late that it is an article in itself. It is a fact that speaks its own history. In the biography before us we have this appalling destiny of millions, embodied in the strange but true story of one. Great writers before Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe have written on the theme. Among these, the Abbé Raynal takes high rank. A negro in Hayti, nearly fifty years of age, learned to write a little and to read much. Into his hands, at the beginning of this nineteenth century, fell the Abbé's famous "Histoire Philosophique et Politique." This intelligent black commenced spelling, as well as he might, and in the middle of the third volume, he fell on the Abbé's notions on African slavery. The argument was well conducted. Feeling and conscience were both appealed to; nor vainly. The negro reader was at least enlightened and convinced; and, in the perusal and conviction, recognised the credentials of his mission and his destiny. His was a religious soul, capable of a divine enthusiasm; and he was ready to believe that he, Fratras-Baton Toussaint (hereafter to be known by the honourable addition of L'ouverture—"morning-star"—as interpreted by M. de Lamartine; or "opener," as more prosaically translated by his present biographer) was nothing less than God's envoy and God's agent in the great contest that he saw on-coming. "In that conviction," says the writer of the work before us, "Toussaint found life and strength which had, to him, the vividness and the authority of what, in a qualified sense, may be called inspiration." Toussaint, indeed, has told the world what it was in his own language. "At the beginning of the troubles of St. Domingo, I felt," he said, "that I was destined to great things. When I received this intimation, I was four and fifty years of age. I could neither read nor write. I had some Portuguese coins; I gave them to a subaltern of the regiment of the Cape, and, thanks to him, in a few months I could sign my name and read with ease. The revolution of St. Domingo was taking its course. I saw that the whites could not endure, because they were divided, and because they were overpowered by numbers; I congratulated myself that I was a black man. A necessity was laid on me to commence my career. I went over to the Spanish side, where the first troops of my colour had found an asylum and a protection. That asylum and protection ended in nothing. I was delighted to see Jean François make himself a Spaniard. When the powerful French Republic proclaimed the general freedom of the blacks, a secret voice said to me, 'Since the blacks are free, they need a chief, and it is I who must be that chief, foretold by the Abbé Raynal.' Under that feeling I joyously returned to the service of France, France and the voice of God have not deceived me."

This prophecy of the Abbé Raynal is at least curious. These are the words: "If self-interest alone prevails with nations and their masters, there is another power. Nature speaks in louder tones than philosophy or self-interest. Already are there established two colonies of fugitive negroes, whom treaties and power protect from assault. Those lightnings announce the thunder. A courageous chief only is wanted. Where is he? He will appear, doubt it not; he will come forth and raise the sacred standard of liberty. This venerable signal will gather around him the companions of his misfortune. More impetuous than the orients, they will everywhere leave the indelible traces of their just resentment. Everywhere people will bless the name of the hero who shall have re-established the rights of the human race; everywhere they will raise trophies in his honour."

The present biographer of Toussaint corrects the statement above made that its subject was fifty-four years old before he could read. That statement was taken, not from any record, but the mere report of the hero's discourse, which might be misheard, or carelessly interpreted. The narrative before us is said to rest on satisfactory vouchers. The character which it portrays, develops, and defends, answers wonderfully to the Abbé Raynal's pre-description. In Toussaint we dare recognise nothing less than the picture of a Christian hero.

In the words which we have quoted from his mouth are contained the outline of his remarkable history. The white people of Spain and France are shown in it to be not superior, but infinitely inferior, to the blacks of Hayti, both in intellect and in a moral nature. There is another biography of Toussaint, by St. Remy, a mulatto, who, it is to be regretted, regards his subject only from the mulatto point of view: a fact, this which serves to illustrate the condition of the negro, from which exemption was all along needed. He was oppressed both by the whites all the mulattoes, or people of colour—the latter the offspring of a mixed parentage, who, however, because of the black blood in their veins, were treated by the whites with every possible indignity, and deprived of their due social position. But, of the three skin distinctions in the island, the black was the most numerous; and this arithmetical fact at last decided the contest. The proportions are stated as 30,000 whites, 2,000,000 emancipated men of colour, and 500,000 black slaves. I was his acquaintance with the last fact that made Toussaint feel strong in the numerical superiority of his class and colour.

To the men of colour, however, was decreed the initiative of the revolution. Resenting their indignities, they emulated the privileges of the whites, who, for the most part, too were their fathers. "Freedom's

battle" was thus begun; in the course of events it naturally reached the labouring blacks, who, once roused, gained the ascendancy by the force of numbers. Toussaint as naturally became their leader; not, however, by seeking it, but of necessity, and in the course of his duty. He stood aloof from the conflict until forced into it by irresistible circumstances and for his own safety. When engaged in it, he proceeded with merciful forbearance, and refrained from extreme cruelties. On this religious basis grew his influence and authority; but to the Christian clemency of his disposition may also be attributed his final defeat and miserable death.

The story of Toussaint's misfortunes is closely connected with that of Bonaparte's successes. To the disgrace of the elder Napoleon, he displayed towards Toussaint feelings only of the most atrocious character. Disregarding the virtues of the man, he seemed to have regarded his career as a stable parody of his own, while at the same time he could not fail to appreciate his sublime morality. This, however, only made matters worse. For was not Toussaint L'ouverture a negro? This, at last, became Napoleon's predominant idea; and, at length, he ceased to consider him or his race as human. Having re-instituted the slave trade, he treacherously sent his brother-in-law, Leclerc, to undo all that the black liberator had accomplished; and, further, had the hero himself kidnapped, transported, and imprisoned in the Jura mountains, where finally he took measures, not indirectly, but directly, to have him slowly starved to death. The worst crime of the worst African slave-trader blackened the reputation of Napoleon. But the measure meted by him to the illustrious negro was in turn meted to himself by those to whom he had been himself but as a rebellious slave, usurping the privileges of a superior caste, that now revenged itself for his presumption and ambition. He, too, like Toussaint, died on his rock. But precisely in the points where Toussaint was faultless and great, because innocent, Napoleon was peccant and contemptible, because guilty. The one did and suffered all for his country; the other only for himself.

It is, especially, by contrasting it with the pure virtue of Toussaint, that the gross vulgarity of Bonaparte's ambition comes out into full and express relief. The black labourer of St. Domingo is in every phase of character—in fortune and misfortune—superior to the white soldier of Corsica. But Toussaint is even more than this. His biographer claims for him a superiority to Washington. Here is his proof:

The retention of the position was indispensable to the continuance of the peace in the island. As all mountains had become plains before his energy and determination, so would all be undone, if he were removed from the head of affairs; once more the smouldering fires of passion and prejudice would burst into a flame, and a war arise not less bloody and terrific than that which he had so recently brought to a happy conclusion. Yes; there, at the helm, had he been placed by the resistless stream of events, or what to him, nor without reason, seemed the hand of Providence; and there duty, in the clearest and loudest tones, called upon him to remain. This is, in substance, the feeling to which at this time he gave utterance in these terms: "I have taken my flight in the region of eagles; I must be prudent in alighting on the earth: I can be placed only on a rock; and that rock must be a Constitutional Government, which will secure me power so long as I shall be among men." Yes, if in any case, certainly in Toussaint L'ouverture's was a constitutional dictatorship of indispensable necessity. Rightly did he interpret his position, and well did he understand his duties. This new Moses had brought his people out of Egyptian bondage, and must now give them a code of laws, over the execution of which, for the few remaining years of his life, it is his most solemn duty to watch. Such conduct asks no defence, and admits no excuse. It is positively and highly virtuous, and any other course would have been a betrayal of a sacred duty, a breach of a momentous trust.

Again the hour of temptation has come. The victorious general who commands universal obedience and enjoys universal respect may become a president or a sovereign. The good principle conquers; Satan is dismissed with a rebuke; the Crown is refused; the Presidency is deliberately chosen.

Does the reader think of Washington, who, when he might possibly have become a King, became a private citizen? We are not sure that Washington's means for establishing a throne in the midst of the high-minded Republicans of the Anglo-Saxon race were equal to those which Toussaint possessed among the uncultured and recently-liberated Haytians, whom nature made fond of parade, and custom had habituated to royalty. The greater the opportunity, the greater the temptation; nor can he be accounted the inferior man who overcame in the severer trial. Nor must it be forgotten, that while Washington could, with confidence and safety, leave his associates to their own well-tried and well-matured powers of self-government, L'ouverture had, in comparison, but children to deal with and provide for. Would it have been either prudent or benevolent to retire from the oversight of those children at the very moment when they had ceased to do evil, and were learning to do well? Clearly, duty, in the most solemn and emphatic tones, demanded the continuance of that fatherly care which had rescued those babes in intellect from impending ruin, and so far led them toward the attainment of individual strength and social excellence. Yes, Toussaint L'ouverture, an eagle thus had proved himself to be; an eagle's eye shows the distant but coming realities: may thine eagle's pinion bear thee above danger, and place thee where thou longest to be, "on a rock,"—the rock of a wisely-constituted and well-governed Commonwealth! Then, like the Hebrew prototype, when at last thou descriest the promised land, and while thou contemplatest its fertility and loveliness, thou mayest depart from "among men," falling to sleep in thy lofty eyrie, and buried on the mountain, which shall be at once thy sepulchre and thy monument.

This is justly and felicitously put. It is a misery to think that so fine a spirit should have been defeated in its attempts at giving a constitution to the people it had liberated. Bonaparte, and, under him, the French, ruined, by personal and national jealousy, those patriotic hopes. The present work cannot be perused without the suggestion pressing strongly on the mind that the history of Hayti contains that of Europe on a small scale—in a symbol, or parable, as it were. The coincidences are strange, striking, and irresistible. They seem all founded, too, on the moral laws which make them specific cases in point; not so much mere illustrations, but parallel facts, involving arguments and applications, which he who runs may read. Carefully studied in the light of the principles which the writer has announced, this work is well calculated to furnish a most important political lesson.

MILITARY LIFE IN ALGERIA. By the Count P. DE CASTELLANE. Two vols. Hurst and Blackett (successors to Colburn). 1853.

Of a work of this sort—too rambling and confused in plan to be called history, yet containing many materials by which history may hereafter considerably profit—a work, too, written without any of those merits which are essentially literary—the production of a subordinate officer, who professes to dislike and undervalue that which enabled Julius Caesar to impart imperishable durability to his military "Commentaries," we mean that which the Count de Castellane considers "clerkship"—of a work of this description we cannot better give an account than by mentioning the materials of which it consists, and briefly characterizing the manner in which they are treated. We will first mention the defects, and then the merits, of the work. No one brilliant passage occurs in the whole book—no passage which the author succeeds in impressing on the mind of his reader. The style is that of a hasty diary by one who, if he had taken time, must nevertheless have failed to produce any very striking effect, and who, the more important his subject, would have failed the more conspicuously. For instance, the best pieces of narrative and description in this by no means finished production are invariably those which relate to the smallest incidents and the simplest objects. A trivial chat, on a wet and stormy night, in a hostile country, between officers of different regiments, meeting under the same tent, in the midst of a wild campaign, is more successfully recorded than any of the movements of the troops; and the mahrani-camel is more graphically portrayed than any scene of battle, or any eminent character, or any counsel or measure of policy. The reader walks somewhat drearily through these recollections; they cannot be said to carry him away, or to carry him at all. Yet, we are far from wishing to deny that M. de Castellane gives a just general idea of "military life in Algeria," or that, in this sense, he fully discharges the responsibility of the title which he has given to his work. What the soldiers had to suffer, what was the pervading character of the Arab tribes, how such a war differed from war in Europe, what was the nature of the country in which the long struggle occurred, all this is to be learned from his "Commentaries." But of all the notable passages whom he undertakes to sketch, not one stands vividly or clearly before the mind's eye; still less is there one who is fully or completely drawn; a few indistinct wavering traits, and then a mass of details about other topics. Of all the combats narrated, not one is so described as either to add anything to the science of the military student, or strongly to interest any unprofessional person. Of all the spots particularised, not one—no, not one—is so reproduced as to leave either a map or a picture on the mind. There is nothing pre-eminently natural in the style; and yet there is no art. This last deficiency may be thought an advantage by people who, in the proper sense of the word, are not accustomed to think at all. Because the profound art of the "Commentaries," or the instinctive genius of the "Vicar of Wakefield," for example, may have imparted an exquisite simplicity to certain literary master-pieces, some persons imagine that

what they admire so much is the effect of carelessness and of a sort of excellent disdain of all rule. We cannot stop to show how false and ludicrous this notion is. The want of design is as fatal to a writing as it would be to a shoe. A book without art is as bad as a garden without art. Nature itself, in its wild state, is the work of design, the design, too, of an Author who is all-wise.

But, to give an idea of the substance of this "Military Life," &c., though it opens with 1843, it contains a few disconnected retrospects and traditions, the former extending back to the origin of the war, and the latter to some centuries ago. The first prominent subject is General Changarnier, whose recent position in Paris and present exile, make his name additionally interesting. The opinion which Count de Castellane expresses of his military talents and qualities is extremely high. What he did is all confusion—a cloud of du t—nothing distinct—here, there, without sequence, without impression, in the pages before us. Then comes Cavaignac, destined to a still more notable history. The future Dictator of the French Republic was then Colonel of Zouaves, a regiment, half Arabian, half French, accoutred like Europeans, but clad much like Kabyles, who distinguished themselves as much, at least in Algeria, as any other body that fought under the ensign of the Gallic cock. Of the two distinguished soldiers whom we have mentioned, Changarnier rose more rapidly in the African war; but a more desperate achievement is related by M. de Castellane of Cavaignac. We allude to the terrible two days' fight in which he broke the courage of the Kabyle tribes of Ouar Senni, at the "defiles of death," as the place is called by the natives, or, as it is known geographically, the defile of Oued Fodda. Of Changarnier, however, or rather of his repute, a particular is preserved by our author, which is interesting. So uniformly successful was he, and so rapid in achieving success, that the troops used to say: "Avec le Changarnier cela sent toujours le mouton" (with Changarnier there is always the smell of mutton on the wind). Next we have many traditions of the tribes, many general anecdotes, some capital notices of the French soldier's living and of his life—not a few heroic instances of his death; the mode of march in Algeria; with a long account of General de Lamoriciere; and sketches of Generals Bedeau, Canrobert, and St. Arnaud, now Marshal and high in office under Napoleon III. Some of the Arab chieftains are also noticed, especially the brutal Bou Maza, of whom a horrible story is told. But where is Abd-el-Kader? Hamlet scarcely appears in his own tragedy. The concluding topics are, "Life at the Outposts;" "a Winter Campaign;" and "the Sahara, or Great Desert."

On the whole, this book is the evidence of an eye-witness; the evidence being useful, the witness thoroughly honest, and the subject varied and important.

TRAVELS IN INDIA AND KASHMIR. By the Baron ERICH VON SCHONBERG. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett (successors to Colburn). 1853.

Here is a book for the arm-chair traveller through lands of romance and marvel. You are already in India, and your starting-point is Madras, and so forward through the heart of India, and then up the Hoogly, and so through the heart of Kashmir. All the adventures, incidents, indications of manner and of character, curious spectacles, amusing situations, memorable scenes, and strange or exciting particulars, which crowd back upon the memory of a man of intelligence and observation, who has procured for himself so many opportunities and so vast a field for gathering such materials, are offered to the reader in lavish abundance by the Baron Erich von Schonberg. Not the slightest taint of affectation or pretence disfigures his account of what he saw, suffered, and performed. It is like a series of letters from a quick-witted friend, anxious to make us who "sit at home at ease," partakers of all that is most interesting in what he has experienced so far way, without involving us in the labours and annoyances that purchased the entertainment. Even to oneself past vexations are often pleasant to recall—

Haec olim meminisse juvabit;

but to others one's troubles may, alas! be still more frequently made delightful in a narrative, and, instead of compensation for something already endured, become a sort of windfall of nett pleasure and unearned profit. We do not, however, mean that this traveller, any more than the generality of his peregrinate brethren, encountered nothing but unpleasantness in his explorations, or even chiefly that. On the contrary, the spirit of the book is cheerful enough. We must say, besides, that it is very well written; and shows the author to be a man of kindly feelings, and of no small intelligence. It is adorned with prints. We think that no one will be disappointed by its perusal.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER. Translated by ALEXANDER POPE. With an Introduction and Notes by the Rev. THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY, M.A., with Flaxman's Designs, and other Engravings. Two vols. (National Illustrated Library.)

When Pope, with "fatal facility," translated the "Iliad," the large sum which he received for his labour (£5320 4s.) was considered a "benevolence" from the upper classes of society. However this may have been, the benefits will soon be extended to almost every class by the economical edition before us. Pope's own preface is preceded by a scholarly introduction by the editor, the Rev. Mr. Buckley, wherein he very justly remarks, that "it would be absurd to test Pope's translation by our own advancing knowledge of the original text. We must be content to look at it as a most delightful work in itself—a work which is as much a part of English literature as Homer himself is of Greek." Hence the fitness of the present work being included in the "National Illustrated Library." Mr. Buckley's notes are especially calculated to assist the general reader, touching briefly on antiquarian or mythological allusions, and noticing occasionally some departures from the original, and giving a few parallel passages from our English Homer, Milton. All affectation of high scholastic views is judiciously omitted, the editor's aim being to extend the popularity of the work, and render it entertaining and instructive to the reading masses; all which Mr. Buckley has accomplished in a masterly and tasteful manner. The illustrations are principally from the celebrated outlines by Flaxman, the greatest British sculptor; and to these are added several vignettes of picturesque localities. Flaxman designed his illustrations at Rome, in 1787: they are instinct with the intellectual power of art, and at once stamped his reputation and served to collect patrons around him—a fame which must be widely extended by their re-publication in the present accessible form; whilst the spread of art-education, and the increased familiarity of the people with classic sculpture, by means of public museums, must enable them still better to appreciate the poetic beauty of Flaxman's compositions.

LADY BIRD. A Tale. By LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON. Three volumes. Edward Moxon, Dover-street, London.

The tale of "Lady Bird" opens with the description of an old manor house, whose sombre and desolate appearance is a fitting type of the cold and stern nature of its owner. Lifford, of Lifford Grange, the descendant of a long line of unblemished ancestry, lives, when introduced to us, in morose seclusion, with a sick wife, whose health his harshness has broken, an only son (Arthur), and a daughter (Gertrude). For Arthur he entertains a sort of selfish affection, because the boy partakes of his own predominant feeling, family pride, and because he hopes through him to add still further to his ancestral honours by accomplishing some splendid matrimonial alliance; for his daughter he evinces a marked repugnance, because, harassed by his teasing opposition to her enjoyment of the little amusement within her reach, she studiously ridicules all he holds most sacred, and shows a spirit of resistance to his will which his proud and murky soul cannot endure. Worried by petty persecution, the girl's health declines; she is ordered a playmate, and, as her father's mode of life has shut her out of all society in her own rank, the daughter of a widow dwelling in the adjacent village is selected as her companion. This lady (Mrs. Grey) has also two children—Mary, her own daughter by her first husband; and Maurice Redmond, the son of her second husband by his first wife. At the commencement of the book we have some charming scenes depicting the feelings and amusements of the four children before the cares of life had pressed upon their happy hearts, or the wild passions of human nature had moved their souls; and in one of those joyous meetings the quaint appellation of "Lady Bird" was bestowed upon Gertrude, the heroine of the story; but even in this season of joy, Gertrude Lifford evinces symptoms of a self-willed and uncontrollable disposition. Her mother, long struck by paralysis, and nearly speechless, is confined to her couch; her father neglects her; and the child, freed from parental restraint, is allowed to amuse herself within doors as she chooses, and to read such books as she finds most congenial to her fancy. The uncle of Mr. Lifford, who acts as domestic chaplain in this sombre establishment, endeavours, without success, to correct her tastes, and to subdue her temper; but, despite his efforts, the ill-educated child grows up into the wilful woman, whose errors and



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, NOVEMBER 18, 1852.

whose sufferings are vividly and most profitably portrayed by Lady Georgiana Fullerton. The time at length arrives when the playfellow must separate. Arthur Lifford is sent to school; and Maurice Redmond sets out for London, to study music as a profession. There he meets D'Aremberg, a gentleman of refined taste, and large fortune; who takes a fancy to the boy, and carries him to Rome, in order to perfect his education. During a three years' absence, Maurice frequently praises the virtues and generosity of his patron, in his letters to Mary (with whom he has entered into a matrimonial engagement); and those letters being read to Gertrude, enlist all her sympathies in favour of so high a character. Some years elapse; and Maurice, now a successful composer, returns to the country for the purpose of marrying Mary. He meets Gertrude—grown into a beautiful and fascinating girl—and a dormant passion is aroused within him, which his weak character is unable to resist, although his faith is plighted to another. In youth, the disparity of rank between himself and Gertrude had crushed his hopes, and restrained him from indulging a passion which his knowledge of social feelings in England had taught him must be fruitless; but now, habituated to the distinction which success secures for the artist in foreign society, he forgets his humble origin, and surrenders himself to the admiration of the high-born beauty, regardless of the injustice which he does to the gentle and confiding Mary. At a party given by an aristocratic neighbour, to which she is reluctantly permitted to go by her father, Gertrude meets D'Aremberg, and falls in love with him, without knowing who he is. There, too, Maurice discovers, to his mortification and disgust, the humiliating terms on which professors of the fine arts are received in English society; and here we may be permitted to express our admiration of the ability and earnestness with which Lady Georgiana Fullerton advocates the rights of genius, and lashes that insolent spirit of exclusiveness which bars unaided merit from working its way to honour and distinction. Soon after, old Lifford is called on business to Spain; and, while riding with her brother, Gertrude's horse takes flight, and she is thrown and left insensible in the park of Lady Clara Audly. She is found in this condition by D'Aremberg, and carried to the house, where he happens to be then on a visit; and there she is compelled to remain, in consequence of a sprained ankle. Being now constantly in the society of the man she loves, a reciprocal affection springs up between them, which ends in a declaration of love by D'Aremberg.

Arthur Lifford follows his father to Spain, accompanied by the chaplain; and D'Aremberg is permitted to visit at Lifford Grange by Mrs. Lifford, who sanctions her daughter's choice, and resolves to exert any little influence she possesses to secure her happiness. The lovers separate with an understanding that D'Aremberg, who goes to visit his Irish estates, shall propose for Gertrude's hand on her father's return; and that, no matter what may be the result, he shall see her before quitting the house, in order that they may arrange as to their future conduct. Meantime, Maurice's passion has become obvious to Mary, who generously releases him from his engagement, and, with her letter in his hand, he seeks counsel of Gertrude, as to how he should act, without naming the person to whom he is devoted. She, never supposing his attachment to be for herself, and seeing that, under such circumstances, there could be but slight hopes of happiness for Mary, advises him not to marry the latter, but "to love and hope." This, ignorant of Gertrude's engagement with D'Aremberg, he takes as an encouragement, and, in consequence, breaks off his match with Mary.

Mr. Lifford has returned home, and D'Aremberg comes, according to promise, to seek his daughter's hand. He is rejected with contumely, and obliged to leave without having the concerted interview with Gertrude. The poor girl hears the approach and departure of the carriage without being able to ascertain from the servants who the visitor was. At length, she boldly seeks an explanation from her father, who shows the card of another person, and so deceives her. Mrs. Lifford intercedes in behalf of her daughter, and dies on receiving her husband's stern refusal. The scene between the cold and sullen-hearted father and the indignant child, beside her dead mother's couch, is most powerfully and naturally drawn; the denunciation of the outraged girl strikes terror into the soul of the tyrannical Lifford, but excites him to a still more determined hatred. On the day following her mother's funeral, Gertrude is summoned to her father's study, when she learns from his own lips the deception which he had practised on her in regard to D'Aremberg's visit, and is told that she must prepare for the reception of a Spanish Marquis, to whom he has engaged her in marriage; and, by way of securing acquiescence with his wishes, Lifford shows a paragraph in a French newspaper, announcing that her former lover had become a priest. Stung by D'Aremberg's apparent infidelity, and determined not to submit to her father's dictation, Gertrude resolves to fly; she leaves the Grange that night, and proceeds to Mrs. Grey's cottage to seek an asylum. After she has entered, she discovers that Mrs. Grey and Mary had left for London that very morning, and that Maurice is alone. Overcome by fatigue and suffering, she is at first unable to move; the night advances, and then, shocked at the equivocal situation in which she finds herself; and, reckless as to future consequences, she at length yields to Maurice's persevering entreaties, and agrees to elope with the humble musician, who has always loved her. They proceed at once by rail to London, where they are married, and kindly received by Mary and Mrs. Grey; but Gertrude soon finds, on reflection, that she has neither love nor respect for a man who took advantage of her unprotected situation to enforce compliance with his own selfish views. Maurice, perceiving her indifference, relaxes in his professional efforts, and is ruined. Gertrude now learns that D'Aremberg has not become a priest; and chance throws a letter in her way, which he had sent, through Maurice, to be delivered to her, and in which his apparent neglect is explained, and his vows of love repeated. This discovery completes the alienation between the newly-married couple. Maurice is soon after arrested, and Gertrude sells a small property left her by the Chaplain at his death, releases her husband, and emigrates with him to America. When on board the emigrant-ship, she has an interview with Lady Clara Audly, and from her she learns that D'Aremberg is actually proceeding to New York by the same vessel. For some days she avoids him, but he at length discovers her, while she listens to a lecture which he is reading for some of his Irish tenantry, the dangers of whose voyage he had determined to share. An explanation ensues, and she is more fully informed of the deceptions which have been practised, and more deeply impressed with the fatal rashness of her own conduct. What between jealousy and remorse for the ingratitude of his conduct towards his benefactor, Maurice becomes delirious; and Gertrude gives laudanum, in mistake for other medicine. D'Aremberg assists her to administer antitoxins, and, at the bedside of the insensible husband, they mutually vow to part for ever, no matter what may be the result of the illness. Maurice recovers, and the ship, when close to harbour, takes fire. Maurice and Gertrude are landed; but D'Aremberg, who has remained to see all others safe, is left to perish on board the burning vessel. Maurice springs into a small skiff, and saves him; but the exertion proved fatal—he bursts a blood-vessel, and dies; before death he joins the hands of the unfortunate lovers; but immediately after that event they separate, never to meet again. D'Aremberg proceeds as a missionary to China, and Gertrude returns, at her brother's request, to Lifford Grange, where she devotes the remainder of her life to the education of a child born after Maurice's death, and to the care of her father, whose flinty heart has yielded to compunction for the sufferings of which his own harsh conduct was the original cause.

The aim of the story, of which we have given a mere outline, is to inculcate morality of the purest and most exalted character. The plot is skilfully constructed; and the virtues and failings of the human heart are ably set before us. The philosophy of the noble and enthusiastic D'Aremberg is of that order which belongs to Christian heroism; in Maurice we see the failings of a naturally honest but weak and unsupported mind; while the conduct of old Lifford and his erring child exhibit in striking colours the evil effects of parental harshness, and the misfortunes which originate in the want of that early training which can alone teach us to master our passions and hold them in subjection.

We can have no hesitation in classing "Lady Bird" among the most ably-written and best novels to be found in English literature.

THE LIST OF THE QUEEN'S SCHOLARS OF ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, WESTMINSTER. A New Edition. By an OLD KING'S SCHOLAR. G. W. Ginger.

The high rank which the old College of St. Peter takes among the Royal educational foundations of the country, would naturally lead the reader to expect a long and brilliant list of names who have contributed to this glorious renown; and this expectation will not be disappointed in the large volume before us. It first appeared about half a century since as "Welch's List of Scholars;" but, like all books which "follow the example of time," the List became more and more imperfect with each returning St. Peter's Day, and to complete the honourable roll to the present day has been the object of the new edition. For this purpose extensive co-operation has been proffered by a host of distinguished contributors to aid the editor in his laborious task of first completing

the List, and then rendering it more entertaining to the general reader than was formerly the mere catalogue of names which the old edition presented. Welch's notes were chiefly taken from Wood's "Athenae" and "Fasti Oxonienses;" but the present editor has greatly enlarged this range of research, as attested by the long list of authorities appended to the work. He mentions the parentage, connections, birth-place, and place of sepulture of the Scholars noticed; as well as any incidents particularly bearing upon their career at the School, or at the University—partly because these incidents have often been very instrumental in enabling him to reconcile dates and identify persons, and partly because it seemed desirable to produce any evidence tending to show the variety of classes whence the Scholars have been taken, and that the education at the School has been turned to a good employment in after life; and for this reason he has endeavoured to record any published works or literary attainments by which the Scholars may have been distinguished.

The List includes all such Scholars as have been elected from the School to Christchurch, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, from the foundation of Queen Elizabeth, 1561, to the present time.

At the close of his Preface, the editor states:—

The general spirit of the regulations for the mode of election made by our Royal benefactress is preserved at this day; for the present mode of admission on the foundation is by a competition which demands the exercise of considerable industry, and in many cases of considerable talent, in such of the candidates as attain the highest places. The term of residence for the scholars, after their admission, is four, and in some instances, five years, at which period they are again subjected to an examination before they are elected off (as the phrase is) to Oxford or Cambridge. The days of election have been changed to the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Rogation Week. On the Tuesday a dinner is given to the electors, and all persons connected with the schools, by the Dean and Chapter, and any Old Westminster of sufficient rank or standing is entitled to attend it. After the dinner, epigrams are spoken by a large proportion of the King's Scholars.

We have only to add that the biographies are given in the form of notes to the List, and are very compactly compiled; and the book throughout deserves well of Old Westminsters, as well as of every one who takes interest in the great foundations which have contributed to the glory of our country.

### SERVIAN LITERATURE.

THE insurrection of the Montenegrins against the Turks having turned the attention of Europe to those semi-civilised countries which lie about the Austrian and Ottoman frontiers, a little treatise on the present liberation of the Servians, written in German by Jovan Ristic,\* may be read with some profit. It is neither the most comprehensive, nor the most lively, book in the world; but when the materials for choice are limited, the measure of fastidiousness must be limited likewise.

The popular songs of the Servians have long been regarded with interest by those literary persons of the various European nations who pay especial attention to the poetical form which the various types of the human race from time to time assume. But the Servian literature, which is a creation of the last few years, and which seeks to rise above the mere expression of popular feelings into those forms which other nations have deemed classical, is all but unknown beyond Slavonic boundaries; and, judging from the few signs that reach us, we do not imagine the knowledge will, as yet, be greatly diffused. The Servian literature, in the restricted sense of the word, seems to be essentially unpopular in its origin; a small body of *literati* not only settling the forms of composition according to foreign precedent, but actually creating the language in which works are to be written.

The Croatian city of Agram seems to be regarded as the metropolis of South Slavonian literature; but really there is no national centre to decide on the absolute preponderance of one dialect over another. Hence the language of the books properly belongs to no dialect at all, and therefore, can but moderately appeal to any sort of general sympathy, especially as the question of language is in these districts greatly affected by the political and religious differences of the day. Thus, Servian words used in the South of Hungary are rejected as Papistical by the Servians of the Greek Church; and another difficulty arises with respect to the employment of the Roman alphabet. Illyrians, Croatians, and Slavonians, are all fond of their distinctive names, and thus the progress of all is impeded by general disunion, as well as by the difficulties occasioned by a complication of political troubles, and a total absence of material prosperity. Vuk, the first man who wrote a Servian Grammar and Dictionary, and who is highly respected on that account, was born no longer ago than 1787; and even he met with little notice among his contemporaries.

The great merit of Vuk seems to have consisted in calling attention to the language of the popular songs, as the language of a future literature, and a train of Servian poets started into existence, as if in obedience to his summons. First among them was Simeon Milutinovich, whose life extended from 1791 to 1847, and who celebrated Servia's war of liberation in a cycle of epic and lyrical poems. Even in his poems, the foreign element was apparent, and he was evidently under the influence of Hamler and Wieland, names which, however respectable in German literature, are least of all suited to awaken a flame of Slavonic nationality. More patriarchal than Milutinovich are Bishop Muschizky, who died in 1836, and who, by his odes, obtained the name of the "Servian Klostock," and Dosithej Obradovich, a popular philosopher, who flourished from 1739 till 1811, and who, by his travels throughout Europe, and the wisdom he gained thereby, earned the appellation of the "Servian Anacharsis."

In 1826, a national literary society, called the "Matiza Serbska," was founded, and seems to have produced a beneficial effect on the Servian literature. It published a quarterly periodical, offered rewards for literary merit, and even attempted to give a popular form to the higher branches of science. The chief originators of this institution were Davidovich, the founder of the first Servian newspaper, and Svetich, poet, whose most celebrated production is an heroic poem on the subject of the national hero, Kara Georg.

That the Servian literature is in a state of progressive improvement seems to be the belief of the *literati*, and this improvement consists in a gradual approximation to something like national character. To three poets, Branco Raditschevich, Jovan Ilich and P. P. Njegosch, the modern Servian points, with especial pride. The first of these is reckoned the greatest lyric poet in the language, though a certain moral freedom has exposed him to the censures of the "serious." On the other hand, Ilich, who praises his mother-country, as "a land unadorned with gold and pearls, but a spot, where pure innocent nature rises to her greatest beauty," is considered more ideal, and suggests a comparison with Körner. The third poet, Njedosch, is the recently-deceased Vladika of Montenegro, who, wearing the laurel wreath in addition to the crown of dominion, tried his wings in every department of poetry, and seems to have succeeded least in the drama.

Presburg, Belgrade, and Agram are all seats of South Slavonic literature. At Presburg, it would seem, poetry speaks in a more hopeful tone, while melancholy is more *à la mode* at Belgrade and Agram. L. Nenadovich, one of the mournful school, represents a Belgrade poet complaining to Slava, the mythic mother of the Slavonic race, of the oppression which her sons are forced to undergo, and of the tears they are compelled to shed. Soon, however, he snatches up a sword, and shouts aloud for vengeance.

The question that forces itself upon us, after the perusal of this scanty history of a nation's literature, is this: Does this Servian manifestation represent the fruitful seed of a literature destined to bear an independent value, or is it the mere transient amusement of a few scholars?

\* "Die neuere Literatur der Serben," von Jovan Ristic. Berlin, 1852.

### PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

ANTHOLOGIES.  
Bohn's Antiquarian Library: M. Paris's English History. Vol. II. 5s. Illustrated London Library: The Lure and Penates of Cilicia. By G. B. Barker. 8vo. BODLEY.  
Boyhood of Great Men. With Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Passages from My Life. By the Baron Mifflin. 8vo. 1s. 14s. The Life of Toussaint l'Ouverture. By the Rev. Dr. Beard. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. Memoirs of a Metaphysician. By F. Drake. Post 8vo. 6s. 6d. The Patriot Warrior: a Life of the Duke of Wellington, for Young Persons. Fcap. 8vo. Life of F. Pierce. By Hawthorne. 12mo. 3s. Three Years with the Duke of Wellington. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. The List of the Queen's Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster, admitted since 1663. A New Edition. By an Old King's Scholar. Royal 8vo. 21s. Hughes's Lecture on Wellington. 18mo. 9s. | Gems of Biography. 64mo. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.  
Demosthenes' Eschines against Ctesiphon, &c. Translated by Owgan. 12mo. 2s. Industrial Drawing. By H. D. Mahan. 8vo. 14s.

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Wright's History of Greece, in Greek. Part I. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Oxford Pocket Classics: Caesar. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

The National Gallery; its Formation, &c. By W. Dyce, R.A. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

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Hamilton's History of the United States' National Flag. Post 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III. By the Duke of Buckingham. 2 vols. 30s.

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NATURAL HISTORY.

A Treatise on Breeding and Managing Game, Domesticated, and Fancy Pigeons. By John Matthew Eaton. 8vo.

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## THE MILITARY PROCESSION AT THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The funeral of the late Duke of Wellington was the only instance on record in which men of every arm and from every regiment in the service were assembled together; and thus, apart from the graver interests which occasioned their so assembling, afforded an opportunity, not easily to be forgotten by those who witnessed the scene, of contrasting the varied accoutrements and manly bearing of our brave defenders in every clime. Considering the event as one of historical interest, we, in the present Supplement, fulfil a promise made some little time back, of giving accurate representations of the several regiments as they appeared on the day in question, together with notes of their respective uniforms, the inscriptions on their colours, &c.; also their stations, whether at home or abroad, at the period of the funeral, and the dates of their last return from abroad, as we find them recorded in *Hart's Army List*.

1st Regiment of Life Guards.—"Peninsula," "Waterloo." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from France, January, 1816.

2nd Regt. of Life Guards.—"Peninsula," "Waterloo." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from France, February, 1816.

Royal Regt. of Horse Guards.—"Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue, scarlet facings. Returned from France, February, 1816.

1st (The King's) Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—"Waterloo." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from Canada, August, 1843. Head-quarters at Dublin.

2nd (The Queen's) Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Scarlet, black facings. Returned from France, November, 1818. Head-quarters at Belfast.

3rd (The Prince of Wales's) Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—"Talavera," "Albuhera," "Vittoria," "Peninsula." Scarlet, yellow facings. Returned from France, January, 1816. Head-quarters at Cahir.

4th (Royal Irish) Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—On the standards and appointments the Harp and Crown, and the Star of St. Patrick, with the motto "Quis Separabit?" "Peninsula." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from Portugal, May, 1813. Head-quarters at Dublin.

5th (The Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—The motto "Vestigia nulla retrorsum;" "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." Scarlet, green facings. Returned from Spain, July, 1814. Head-quarters at Newbridge.

6th Regt. of Dragoon Guards (Carabiners).—Scarlet, white facings. Returned from Buenos Ayres, 1808. Head-quarters at Canterbury.

7th (The Princess Royal's) Regt. of Dragoon Guards.—Scarlet, black facings. Returned from the Cape of Good Hope, June 7th, 1848. Head-quarters at Ballincollig.

1st (Royal) Regt. of Dragoons.—On the standards an eagle, "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from France, January, 1816. Head-quarters at Manchester.

2nd (Royal North British) Regt. of Dragoons.—On the standards an eagle, "Waterloo." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from France, January, 1816. Head-quarters at Birmingham.

3rd (The King's Own) Regt. of Light Dragoons.—The White Horse, within the garter on the 2nd and 3rd standards, with the motto, "Nec aspera terret," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Cabool, 1842," "Moodkee," "Ferozeshah," "Sobraon." Blue, scarlet facings. Embarked for the East Indies, July, 1837.

4th (The Queen's Own) Regt. of Light Dragoons.—"Talavera," "Albuhera," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Afghanistan," "Ghuznee." Blue, scarlet facings. Returned from the East Indies, March, 1842. Head-quarters, Ipswich.

6th (Inniskilling) Regt. of Dragoons.—The Castle of Inniskilling, "Waterloo." Scarlet, yellow facings. Returned from France, January, 1816. Head-quarters, at York.

7th (The Queen's Own) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Hussars).—"Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue. Returned from Canada, Dec. 1842. Head-quarters at Pierhill.

8th (The King's Royal Irish) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Hussars).—Harp and Crown. "Prestina virtutis memori," "Leswarree," "Hindoostan." Blue. Returned from East Indies, May, 1823. Head-quarters, Nottingham.

9th (The Queen's Royal) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Lancers).—"Peninsula," "Punniar," "Sobraon."—Blue, scarlet facings. Embarked for India, May, 1842.

10th (The Prince of Wales's Own), Royal Regt. of Light Dragoons (Hussars).—"Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue. Embarked for Bombay, May 5, 1846.

11th (or Prince Albert's Own) Regt. of Hussars.—The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Salamanca," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Bhurtpore." Blue. Returned from East Indies, June, 1838. Head-quarters, Dublin.

12th (The Prince of Wales's) Royal Regt. of Lancers.—The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue, scarlet facings. Embarked for Cape of Good Hope, July, 1851.

13th Regt. of Light Dragoons.—On the chacees and appointments, the motto, "Viret in Eternum," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue, buff facings. Returned from the East Indies, May, 1840. Head-quarters at Hounslow.

14th (The King's) Regt. of Light Dragoons.—The Prussian Eagle, "Douro," "Talavera," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Orthes," "Peninsula." Blue, scarlet facings. Embarked for India 24th May, 1841.

15th (The King's) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Hussars).—"Emsdorf," "Egypt," "Villiers en Couche," "Sahagun," "Vittoria," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue. Embarked for India, July 11th, 1839.

16th (The Queen's) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Lancers).—"Talavera," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Bhurtpore," "Afghanistan," "Ghuznee," "Maharajpore," "Aliwal," "Sobraon." Scarlet, blue facings. Returned from Bengal, December, 1846. Head-quarters at Dundalk.

17th Regt. of Light Dragoons (Lancers).—"Death's Head," with the motto, "Or Glory." Blue, white facings. Returned from the East Indies, May, 1823. Head-quarters at Brighton.

1st (or Grenadier) Regt. of Foot Guards.—"Lincelles," "Corunna," "Barrosa," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue facings. 1st Battalion returned from Portugal, 1828; 2nd Battalion returned from Canada, Oct. 1842; 3rd Battalion returned from France, Nov. 1818.

Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards.—"Lincelles," the Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Talavera," "Barrosa," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue facings. 1st Battalion returned from France, July, 1814. 2nd Battalion returned from Canada, 29th Oct., 1842.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—"Lincelles," the "Sphinx," with the words, "Egypt," "Talavera," "Barrosa," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Blue facings. 1st Battalion embarked for the Peninsular, December, 1808; and returned from France, July, 1814. 2nd Battalion embarked for the Netherlands, November, 1813; and returned from France, January, 1816. Served in Portugal from December, 1826, to March, 1828.

1st (The Royal) Regiment of Foot.—The King's Cypher within the Collar of St. Andrew, and the Crown over it. In the second colour, the Thistle and Crown. "St. Lucia," "Egmont-op-Zee;" The Sphinx, "Egypt," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Niagara," "Waterloo," "Nagpore," "Maheidpoor," "Ava." Blue facings. 1st Battalion returned from Nova Scotia, August 2nd, 1852. Head-quarters at Portsmouth. 2nd Battalion returned from Barbadoes, February 25th, 1846. Head-quarters at Cork.

2nd (The Queen's Royal) Regt. of Foot.—"The Paschal Lamb," with the mottoes, "Pristina virtutis memori," and "Vel exuvia triumphant." The Queen's Cypher within the Garter, having the Crown over it. On the Grenadiers' caps, the King's Crest and the Queen's Cypher and Crown; and on the Drums, the Queen's Cypher. The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Afghanistan," "Ghuznee," "Khelet." Blue facings. Embarked for Cape of Good Hope, June, 1851.

3rd (E. Kent) Regt. of Foot (or, "The Buffs").—The Dragon; "Douro," "Talavera," "Albuhera," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Orthes." Buff facings. Embarked for Malta, April 2nd, 1851.

4th (The King's Own) Regt. of Foot.—"The Lion of England." "Corunna," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Bladensburg," "Waterloo." Blue facings. Returned from Madras, 25th Sept., 1848. Head-quarters at Bury.

5th Regt. of Foot (Northumberland Fusiliers).—"Quo Fata Vocant," surmounting St. George and the Dragon. On the corners of the 2nd colour the Rose and Crown; on the cap the King's crest; also, St. George killing the Dragon. "Wilhelmstahl," "Roliea," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." Bright green facings. Embarked for Mauritius, 25th July, 1847.

6th (The Royal 1st Warwickshire) Regt. of Foot.—"The Antelope." On the three corners of the second colour, "The Rose and Crown;" And on the Grenadiers' caps, "The King's crest." "Roliea," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Niagara." Blue facings. Embarked for Cape of Good Hope, Aug., 1846.

7th Regt. of Foot (Royal Fusiliers).—In the centre of the colours, the "Rose" within the "Garter" and the "Crown" over it. And in the corners of the second colour, the "White Horse." "Martinique," "Talavera," "Albuhera," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." Blue facings. Returned from Nova Scotia, 25th June, 1850. Head-quarters at Plymouth.

8th (The King's) Regiment of Foot.—The "White Horse," on a red ground within the "Garter," and the "Crown" over it. In the three corners of the second colour, the "Royal Cypher and Crown," "Nec aspera terret." The "Sphinx," with the words "Egypt," "Martinique," "Niagara." Blue facings. Embarked for Bombay, April 30, 1846.

9th (The East Norfolk) Regiment of Foot.—The figure of "Britannia," "Roliea," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Cabool, 1842," "Moodkee," "Ferozeshah," "Sobraon." Yellow facings. Returned from Bengal, July 10, 1847. Head-quarters at Galway.

10th (The North Lincolnshire) Regt. of Foot.—The Sphinx, with the words, "Egypt," "Peninsula," "Sobraon." Yellow facings. Embarked for India, April, 1842.

11th (The North Devonshire) Regt. of Foot.—"Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." Green facings. Embarked for Australia, July 18th, 1845.

12th (The East Suffolk) Regt. of Foot.—"Minden," "Gibraltar" (with the Castle and Key), "Montis Insignia Calpe," "Seringapatam," "India." Yellow facings. 1st Battalion returned from Mauritius, March, 1st, 1848. Reserve Battalion embarked for Foreign Service, Nov. 9th, 1842. 1st Battalion at Nevry. Reserve Battalion, Cape of Good Hope.

13th, or Prince Albert's Regt. of Light Infantry.—The Sphinx, with the words, "Egypt," "Martinique," "Ava," "Afghanistan," "Ghuznee." A Mural Crown, superscribed "Jellalabad," "Cabool, 1842." Blue facings. Embarked for Gibraltar, May 25, 1851.

14th (The Buckinghamshire) Regt. of Foot.—On the bearskin caps of the Grenadiers and drummers, the White Horse, "Nec aspera terret," "Tournay," "Corunna," "Java," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Bhurtpore." Blue facings. Returned from Nova Scotia, June 28th, 1847. Head-quarters at Limerick.

15th (The Yorkshire Riding) Regt. of Foot.—"Martinique," "Guadalupe." Yellow facings. Embarked for Ceylon, Sept. 8th, 1845.

16th (The Bedfordshire) Regt. of Foot.—Yellow facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, Jan. 19th, 1846. Serving at Jamaica.

17th (The Leicestershire) Regt. of Foot.—The Royal Tiger, superscribed "Hindoostan," "Afghanistan," "Ghuznee," "Khelet." White facings. Returned from Bombay, August 6th, 1847. Head-quarters at Dublin.

18th (Royal Irish) Regt. of Foot.—On the three corners of the second colour, the Lion of Nassau, "Virtus Namuricensis Premium." The Sphinx, "Egypt," "China." The Dragon. Blue facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, Jan. 10, 1837. On service against the Burmese.

19th (The 1st Yorkshire North Riding) Regt. of Foot.—Green facings. Returned from North America, July, 1851. Head-quarters at Winchester.

20th (The East Devonshire) Regt. of Foot.—"Minden," "Egmont-op-Zee," "Vimiera," "Martinique," "Talavera," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Albuhera," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." 1st Battalion embarked for India, July, 1845. 2nd Battalion embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, June, 1851. Green facings.

21st (The South Gloucestershire) Regt. of Foot.—The Sphinx, with the words, "Egypt," "Talavera," "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse." Green facings. Embarked for India, 1st July, 1845.

22nd (The Wiltshire) Regt. of Foot.—"Nive," "Peninsula," "Ferozeshah," "Sobraon." Buff facings. Returned from Bengal, 20th July, 1847. Head-quarter at Athlone.

23rd (The West Suffolk) Regt. of Foot.—"Egmont-op-Zee," "Vimiera," "Martinique," "Guadalupe." Green facings. Returned from Madras, August, 1847. Head-quarters at Dublin.

24th (The 2nd Staffordshire) Regt. of Foot.—"St. Lucia," "Surinam."—Black facings. Embarked for Bombay, January, 1849.

25th (The 2nd Yorkshire North Riding) Regt. of Foot.—The Royal Tiger, superscribed "India," "Arabia." White facings. Embarked for New South Wales, May 18, 1846.

26th (The Berkshire) Regt. of Foot.—"Douro," "Talavera," "Albuhera," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula." Green facings. Foreign Service, September 27, 1841.

27th (The Royal North British Fusiliers) Regt. of Foot.—The Thistle within the Circle of St. Andrew, "Nemo impune lacerbit." The King's Cypher and Crown. Blue facings. Retd, from Bengal, 1848. Head-quarters, Hull.

28th (The Cheshire) Regt. of Foot.—"Scinde," "Meanece," "Hyderas." Buff facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, January 26, 1841.

29th (The Royal Welsh Fusiliers) Regt. of Foot.—In the centre of the Colour the Prince of Wales' Feathers, with the motto "Ich Dien." In the second and third corners, the Rising Sun and the Red Dra, on, and in the fourth corner, the White Horse, with the motto, "Nec aspera terret," "Minden," the Sphinx, wth the words "Egypt," "Corunna," "Martinique," "Albuhera," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse." Blue facings. Foreign Service, September 27, 1841.

30th (The Royal Fusiliers) Regt. of Foot.—"Scinde," "Meanece," "Hyderas." Buff facings. Embarked for Foreign Service, January 26, 1841.

31st (The Huntingdonshire) Regt. of Foot.—"Talavera," "Albuhera," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Cabool, 1842," "Moodkee," "Ferozeshah," "Sobraon." Buff facings. Retd, from Bengal, Dec., 1846. Head-quarters in Fermanoy.

32nd (The Cornwall) Regt. of Foot.—"Talavera," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." White facings. Embarked for Corfu, 24th January, 1851.

33rd (The 1st Yorkshire W. Riding) Regt. of Foot.—"Seringapatam," "Waterloo." Red facings. Returned from the Cape of Good Hope, April 18, 1848.

34th (The Cameronian) Regt. of Foot.—The Sphinx, with the words "Egypt," "Corunna," "Vittoria," "Talavera," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Almaraz," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Yellow facings. Embarked for India, April 1842.

35th (The North Gloucestershire) Regt. of Foot.—"Talavera," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Yellow facings. Embarked for India, April 1842.

36th (The North Dorsetshire) Regt. of Foot.—"Firm," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Barrosa," "Albuhera," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Red facings. Foreign Service, April 1842.

37th (The Highland) Regt. of Foot (L. I.).—"Hindoostan," "Cape of Good Hope," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Red facings. Embarked for India, Jan. 13, 1842.

38th (The 2nd Warwickshire) Regt. of Foot.—"Seringapatam," "Waterloo," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Peninsula," "Waterloo." Yellow facings. Embarked for Malta, Feb. 28th 1851.

39th (The South Lincolnshire) Regt. of Foot.—"Java," "Bourbon," "Ferozeshah," "Sobraon." Buff facings. Returned from Bengal, 20th July, 1847.

40th (The 2nd Staffordshire) Regt. of Foot.—"St. Lucia," "Surinam."

